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ESTABLISHED 1845

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW SENATE.

PARIS, January 12.

The Cabinet has resigned as a result of the Chamber of Deputies by 463 votes to 125 refusing the Government request to postpone the interpellations on its financial and general policy.

PARIS, January 12.

In the Chamber of Deputies Debate on the interpellations the Government was severely criticised, particularly as regards foreign affairs in which it was alleged a lack of firmness had been displayed. The Premier, M. Leygues, on the ground that the hands of the Government should not be tied at the forthcoming Allied conference, urged the postponement of the debate. He again emphasised their determination energetically to pursue the execution of the treaty and the disarmament of Germany. He said that the Government would attend the conference with the full confidence of the Chamber or would not attend at all. Finally the debate was brought to a closure. After the vote the Chamber adjourned until January 18. It was stated in the Lobby that independent deputies had requested their committee to urge the President to invite Mr Poincare, the ex-President, to form a cabinet.

SENATE ELECTION RESULTS.

PARIS, January 12.

A *Havas* message states:—In the Senate elections of 96 candidates elected 31 are new. Two results from the Colonies are missing. The Liberals have two seats, the Progressionists 13, the Left Republicans 30, the Radicals 43, and the Social Republicans 8. The Conservative lost four seats and the Radicals nine. The Left Republicans gained eight seats, and the Social Republicans five. The former President, M. Deschanel, M. L'Hopiteau, M. Francois Marsal, M. Breton, M. Honnorat, M. Doumergue, and M. Combes, were elected, M. Ricard, the Minister of Agriculture, was defeated. The Communists patronized some ten candidates all of whom failed.

TRADE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH DELEGATION IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, January 12.

The Ministry of Commerce issued the official report of the conference of the British trade delegation and representatives of the wholesale merchants the Society and the Industrial Council of Tygerothe over which the Minister of Commerce presided. Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., head of the British delegation, emphasised to the conference Copenhagen's importance for the development of the trade of the Baltic States, but that there was no question of dumping British goods in Denmark. The delegation, after interviewing the leading Danish commercial and industrial men expects to return to England on January 15.

IRISH BARONET'S SON.

MUST TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

MELBOURNE, January 6.

The Federal Government has ordered the liberation on January 11 of Mr. Osmund Esmonde, eldest son of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart, Independent Nationalist M.P. for North Wexford, who was not allowed to land from the steamer "Makura," provided that he takes the oath of allegiance. Mr. Esmonde, who claims that he is engaged on a highly important mission in connection with Irish home rule, was previously not allowed to land at Auckland.

GERMANY'S LOST SHIPPING.

FIFTY-SEVEN FOREIGN BRANCHES OPENED IN HAMBURG.

BERLIN, January 12.

The annual meeting of the Hamburg-Amerika Line sanctioned an increase in capital of 100,000,000 marks. It was stated that the tonnage entering and leaving Hamburg was now half of that before the war and only a small percentage of it was Hamburg-Amerikan. The local papers state that 57 foreign shipping firms have opened branches in Hamburg for running regular lines abroad. They include 22 British, and 11 Dutch. Even Portugal and Cuba are represented.

A BLACK SEA ENGAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 12.

An Associated Press message from Constantinople reports an engagement in the Black Sea between an Allied torpedo boat and a Soviet flotilla believed to be transporting Red troops to Trebizond. It is reported that one Bolshevist vessel was sunk and others put out of action.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

ADELAIDE, January 12.

New South Wales defeated South Australia by 64 runs. New South Wales in the second innings made 770 runs. Bardsley made 235 runs without giving a chance.

U. S. FORCES IN GERMANY TO BE REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

The War Department has ordered a reduction in the forces in Germany from 15,000 to 8,000.

ALARMING EPIDEMIC OF SLEEPY HICCOUGHS.

STOCKHOLM, January 12.

An epidemic of sleepy hiccoughs is increasing at an alarming rate. Seventy-two cases were notified in the second half of December, thrice the number notified in the first half of the month.

PORTUGUESE COUNTESS MEETS TRAGIC END.

LONDON, January 13.

The Portuguese Countess Daribeira Grande met with a tragic end. She fell from the campanile of Westminster Cathedral. Her mangled body was found on a balcony 200 feet beneath.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/11 11/16
To-day's opening rate 2/11 11/16

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INDIAN COAL EXPORTS.

DELHI, January 12th.

The Government has prohibited the export of Bengal coal to Sebang and Singapore, and also restricted the supply of bunkers in Indian ports. The Government proposes, in future, to grant licences for bunkers to westward steamers only as far as Port Said and three days farther, and similarly to restrict bunkers to eastward steamers.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

MADRAS, January 12th.

The Congress party was active on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's arrival. A huge procession carried banners urging people to boycott the visit and concentrate on the attainment of self-government, and placards were posted up everywhere calling on the people not to attend the procession in honour of the Duke of Connaught, because, the posters said, "The Duke cannot redress grievances." Apparently owing to this campaign the tramway men decided not to work to-day.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

LONDON, January 12th.

The Prince of Wales has issued an appeal for £200,000 in aid of the funds of the Boy Scouts Association. His Royal Highness says that during his recent tours he had an opportunity of seeing the strength of the Boy Scout movement, which spread to every land and corner of the Empire. In paying a tribute to the splendid work in the past of the Boy Scouts, the Prince of Wales says that there are very great possibilities in the future, and appeals to all interested to help double the numbers next year.

U.S. IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

Senators analysing the evidence of thirty witnesses, who appeared before the Senate Immigration Committee, asserted that they failed to prove the existence of an emergency for prohibiting immigration for a year under the Johnson Bill, and declared that the charge that millions of aliens would flood the country, increase unemployment and create chaos had not been proven.

SCOTTISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

LONDON, January 12th.

A Scottish woollen manufacturer has circularised customers offering a reduction of two shillings per yard in cloths, in order to dispose of stocks, and cut unprecedented losses. The Scottish manufacturers have received payment of German debts through the clearing house. The amounts, though large, have been more than swallowed up by the scarcity of capital.

LATE MR. WOOLWORTH.

NEW YORK, January 12th.

Mr. Woolworth, founder of the famous stores, left to his wife his entire estate of $30,000,000.

FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, January 12th.

M. Thoumyre, Under-Secretary of Supplies, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture.

COAL TRADE CRISIS.

LONDON, January 12th.

Reports from North Lyland (South Wales) coalfields show that a serious position is developing, owing to the falling off of the export trade. There is a glut in Northumberland and Durham, owing to the home demand not equalling the supplies.

The Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain told a meeting of coal-owners and miners at Cardiff that the Americans had now captured the foreign markets formerly held by South Wales.

SUEZ CANAL BRIDGE.

LONDON, January 12th.

The bridge traversing the Suez Canal, which was erected in war-time, will shortly be demolished and will be replaced by a tunnel.

RIOTS IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, January 12th.

Official advices from Rai Bareilly state that the situation is under control. It is unofficially stated that the trouble is the outcome of a peasant movement under the leadership of the Kisam Sabha organised to protest against the levying of rates by the landowners. The disturbances are the result of the arrest of three of the leaders after the Peasant Congress last month. Public meetings have now been prohibited in the affected areas.

UPPER SILESIA.

BERLIN, January 12th.

A German Note to the Allies declares that the situation in Upper Silesia is intolerable as the region is infested with marauding Polish bands. Murders and robberies in the district of Kattowitz alone have increased by 243, and 80 per cent., respectively, since the arrival of the Inter-Allied Commissions whose measures of repression have proved inadequate. The Note demands the closing of the southern and eastern frontiers and stern penalties for misdeeds.

BARON HAYASHI.

LONDON, January 12th.

The Prince of Wales granted an audience to Baron Hayashi.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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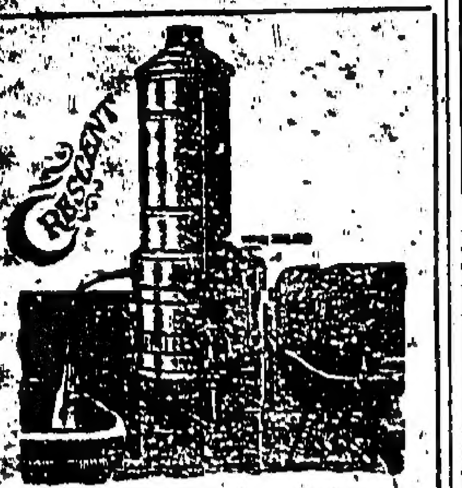

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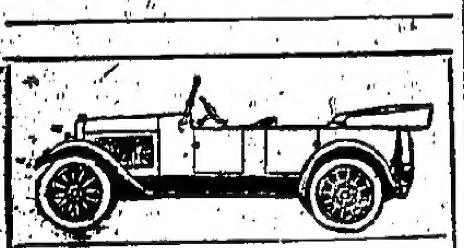

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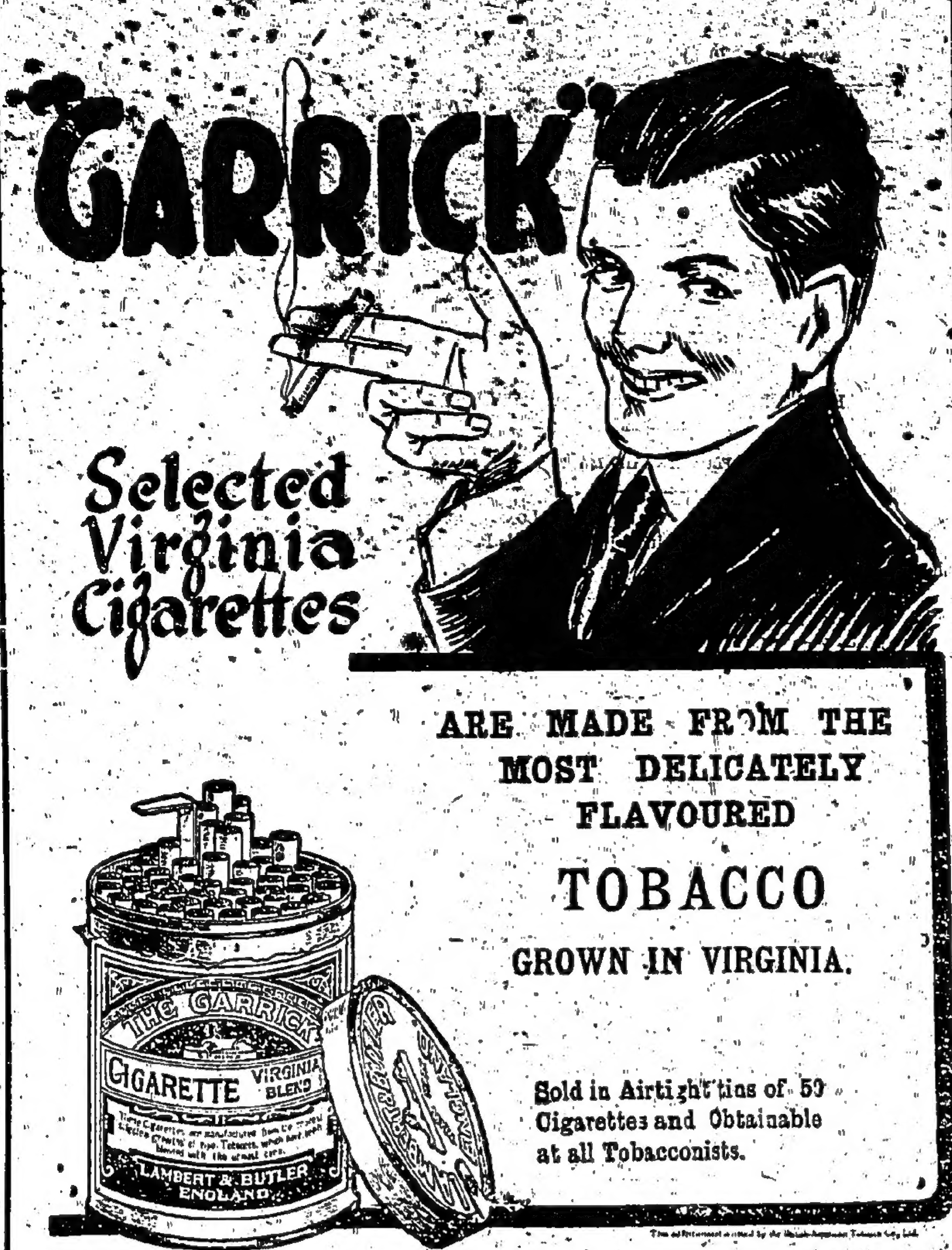

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

A PLEA FOR AMITY.

PERTINENT COMMENT BY A PEKING JOURNAL.

The *N. C. Standard* of December 19 writes as follows:—China has more to gain from a close friendship with Japan than from the continuance of a policy which has been engineered from a false view-point of the interests of the two countries. Japan has been blamed for the inability of China to secure the return of the former German possessions, But under the circumstances it is well nigh impossible to see, even at this late hour, how the Chinese people could have thought the Peace Council would have awarded otherwise. Had the claims of Japan not proved paramount, it is questionable whether the Allied Statesmen would have considered the time opportune to hand back to China what she had so willingly conceded to Germany. It cannot be forgotten that she made no effort herself to get back what she handed to the former enemy of the Allies. It was left to Japan, aided by some British troops, to oust Germany from her territory in China. The presence in China, too, of Germany was a source of danger to China as well as to Japan. This once powerful military nation might one day have become to Japan and China a great menace threatening, indeed, their independence. China was to blame for Germany's presence in her land. She undertook no responsibility for getting her out again. Yet when the work had been done without any regard whatever to the cost of the undertaking, she desired to step in and reap where others had sown. It will be stated that Japan promised to hand back Kiaochau to China when she announced her intention of retaking it from Germany. This is the case, and China can have the district back when she is ready to negotiate with Japan on the subject of the transfer. The attitude of the Chinese people in this matter has been inexplicable. It has been unworthy of them. At no time has it been anything but irreconcilable with what ought to have characterised the prospect of negotiations between two countries most alike in colour, aims and their proximity to each other. Japan's future is not altogether disconnected with China's and *vice versa*. While to-day there are a number of unwise Chinese men and women who assert that their country must have no friendly dealings with Japan, it is indisputable that if the Orient is to prosper, as we should like to see it, China and Japan have got to work together amicably. Just as France and Great Britain buried their differences in order to safeguard their interests, so the time has come for China and Japan to meet in order to dispel the suspicion of each other which they entertain. The two nations have got to pull together. How, otherwise, is a satisfactory solution of the racial question to be reached? Is Japan to champion the cause of the yellow race alone, unassisted, without any help whatever from the country which has nearly a quarter of the entire inhabitants of the globe as her population? Such a position is intolerable, and the Chinese would be wise to make haste to recognize that Japan, in putting forward this question, is serving the whole of the Orient. The League of Nations is still in its infancy. There are those who think it will not get much further. America's refusal to become a member is distinctly disappointing. What, then, is to be the outcome? The Nations must continue to trust for their security in armaments and Treaties. Viscount Ishii has done nothing more than his duty in reporting to journalists that armaments were increasing. How can it be otherwise when the countries of the world realise that the League of Nations is not dependable? Mankind has not undergone great changes through the terrible afflictions of the last few years. If the League of Nations cannot accomplish what it was established to carry out, then other ways and means have to be adopted for protection to be guaranteed. A powerful army and navy are indispensable to security if the League of Nations becomes impotent. Japan has done the utmost in her power to make that combination the success it ought to have been. She is not anxious to build a gigantic navy nor, indeed, to have to carry the burden entailed by the maintenance of a large army, but the inevitable fact is apparent. Armaments are increasing, and will continue to do so, if the League of Nations fails to obtain the support it requires to make it authoritative. Japan does not contemplate war especially with China, nor does she wish it. Her great desire is to work with her in the closest of co-operation. If the future of Shantung were left to the League of Nations, that body could not do other than hand it to Japan, for until there is a united China how can any impartial tribunal consider that it would be for the ultimate good of the world that China should be given the administration of a territory that has been successfully controlled while it has been under foreign supervision. Japan has invited China to negotiate with her anent the handing back of the former German region. She will withdraw her troops from there once she has reliable guarantees that China intends to act honestly in the affair. But for Japan to permit herself to be bullied into handing back the district she holds by virtue of the Versailles Treaty, would be an act calculated to lower her prestige in the eyes of the world, as well as to encourage her enemies in China to continue their efforts to foster ill-will between her and China.

A BEWILDERED WORLD.

SIR A. MOND'S VIEWS.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, entertained the members of the Local War Records Conference to dinner at the Carlton Hotel, London.

In proposing "The Economic History and War Survey and Co-operation between British and American Historians and Economists," he said that their object was to bring together an international staff of historians to provide the world with a true economic history and survey of the war. They had had a considerable amount of history, of political and military surveys, of autobiography and gossip—(laughter)—and it was time that the observer and scientific man began to sit down and provide posterity, as nearly as he could, with a true account of what had happened economically in the various countries during the war. The task would not be easy, because there was a tendency in each country to demonstrate to all the others its enormous superiority as financier, administrator, and bureaucrat—(laughter)—and there would be a competition among those dealing with the subject. The task was rendered more difficult because we were at the beginning rather than the end of the economic history of the war. None of them knew after how many years, if ever, they would reach the final result of this enormous upheaval.

BEWILDERED NAVIGATORS.

They were like bewildered navigators on a raft in a stormy sea, without compass and with very little sail and slight knowledge where they were going, but hoping that some land would turn up on which they could deposit themselves before they were engulfed. They were so busy sticking to the raft that they had very little time for an economic survey—(laughter)—but the effect of the war on the future economic history of the world must be sweeping. A great many of the illusions of the past had been destroyed. Would the gold standard endure? Were they going back to the bondage of yellow metal or to sail into prosperity on paper? (Laughter.) Was deflation a necessity, or merely a phrase from obsolete times? (Renewed laughter.) How would countries go on fighting without industry or credit? And yet in Poland and Russia war had become the only remunerative occupation. (Laughter.) Having devoted some part of his youth to the study of economics, these things had come to him as a great shock, but he hoped that the orthodox views would yet justify themselves, though he confessed that he was growing less sanguine every day.

NOTICES.

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THOS. G. HUTCHINGS.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,

Successor to the late SIEN TING,

14, D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MONSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE [illegible]

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. I. Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
MERIDIAN, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For account of the concerned)
on

SATURDAY,

January 15, 1921, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Two thorough bred Pointers
As follows:—

"DANDY" a liver and white dog, 3½ years old. By a Field trial—Winner out of a Field Trial Winner.

"GLORY" a liver and white pointer bitch, 2 years old, both dogs imported from England this year, good workers, and sold only because owner is leaving the Colony.

On view day of sale
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 10, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

TUESDAY,

January 18, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,

comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.

Also

Enamelled Bath, several lots Tennis Balls, 12-Bore Sporting Gun, (English make new) Oliver Typewriter, (new), &c.

One Royal Superb (English made) Bicycle 3 Speed Gear and one set of 18 Old Chinese Weapons.

And

Two Skin Water Rugs.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).
ON

TUESDAY,

January 18, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Household Linens, &c.,

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets, White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances, Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Linen Damask Serviettes,

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises and Suit Cases.

And

Three Pairs Binoculars, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON

WEDNESDAY,

January 19, 1921, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 3, Peak Road,
THE SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Plate, Linen, Curtains,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 8, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession "EXCELLENT FURNISHED FLAT three rooms, Queen's Road Central. Apply:—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—A FEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD, KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL. Apply J. CARR CLARK, Architect and Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on FRIDAY, 28th January, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th January to FRIDAY, 28th January both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary
to the General Agents.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on FRIDAY, 28th January, 1921, at 11.40 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, January 19th to FRIDAY, January 28th both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary
to the General Managers.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on FRIDAY, January 28th, 1921, at 11.50 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, January 19th to FRIDAY, January 28th both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on FRIDAY, January 28th, 1921, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th January to FRIDAY, 28th January both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Encyclopaedia Britannica in (28 Vols.)
Eleventh Edition, with case.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,

Hongkong, January 3, 1921.

Westinghouse

Motoring By Night As Safely As By Day

Westinghouse U. S. A. Motor Car Lamps last longer and are more reliable for they are constructed to withstand the rigors of climate and road and will not snap loose under sudden stress or jar.

The bright, steady beam of headlights equipped with Westinghouse U. S. A. Motor Car Lamps illuminates the road far ahead and defines all objects in clearcut detail.

After you have used Westinghouse U. S. A. Lamps in your motor car you will insist on the same brand for Home, Office, Store, in fact for EVERY LIGHTING PURPOSE.

To the Wholesale Trade:

Westinghouse U.S.A. Motor Car Lamps are offered in an attractive, compact display case containing 170 lamps in assorted sizes.

This display case is packed with extraordinary precaution to prevent breaking of lamps in shipment.

Displayed on your counter it is a silent salesman which helps in making quick sales at good profit.

Reliable dealers are urged to communicate with us at once.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.
Incandescent Lamp Department
New York, U.S.A.

INTIMATIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

I have This Day resumed the General Agency of the above Company.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1921.

WAR MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—
Messrs. Lane Crawford.
" Kelly & Walsh.
" Moutrie.
" Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
" Hongkong Cricket Club.
" Club Lusitano.
" Engineers' Institute.
" Victoria Recreation Club.
" Kowloon Cricket Club.
" Kowloon Bowling Club.
" Peak Club.
" Club de Recreio
" Craigengower Club.

M. J. BREEN.
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China, plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian, and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompained with pounds 6 for foreign countries and with dollars 30 for Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the General Public that I, the undersigned, have not given any authority to any person or persons to sign my firm's name of JOSEPH BROS., or my own private name.

EDWARD MENASHIH JOSEPH.

Hongkong, January 10, 1921.

NOTICE.

OWING to the present HIGH COST of living and the DIFFICULTY of living on the present scale of WAGES, we have requested our respective employers to grant us an increase in pay of 30 per cent.

THE LADIES' DRESS MAKERS GUILD.

Hongkong, January 10, 1921.

NOTICE.

FROM December 1st 1920 we have taken over the EXILE GARAGE and the HONGKONG MOTOR CO. and are not responsible for any debts incurred previous to that date.

UNITED MOTOR Co., Ltd.
33 & 35, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, January 4, 1921.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1921:—

THURSDAY,	27th January
MONDAY,	28th February
TUESDAY,	22nd March
WEDNESDAY,	27th April
MONDAY,	30th May
TUESDAY,	28th June
THURSDAY,	28th July
MONDAY,	29th August
TUESDAY,	27th September
THURSDAY,	27th October
MONDAY,	28th November
THURSDAY,	22nd December

By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 8, 1921.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 16, Wyndham St.

CHINA AND BOLSHEVISM.

THAT RUMOURED ALLIANCE.

INCONSISTENT CRITICS.

The *Yamato* is again making the flesh of its readers creep. It professes to believe a report that Sun Yat Sen has had an interview with an emissary of Lenin and exchanged views with him, and regards it as not impossible. Mr. Sun will make an alliance with the Soviet Government with the idea of Bolshevising China from within and without simultaneously. How a country is Bolshevised from without we do not know. Our contemporary goes on to reassure its readers, however, by saying that the consequences cannot be more dreadful than the present condition of China, where the principles of Bolshevism are having full play, and it proves that this is so by the fact that there is no country where the hold of official authority on individuals is so weak and feeble as in China, where the people are free from restraint and lead a sort of happy-go-lucky life. This is a new kind of Bolshevism. Hitherto the charge against Bolshevism has been that life was so regulated by authority that it became unbearable; now we are told that it is the absence of authority and the consequent happy-go-luckiness which makes the dreadful creed. Really the critics of Bolshevism should be a little more consistent.—*Japan Chronicle.*

S.S. "LIEN SHING."

NOTICE.

THE HULL CO-INSURANCE ASSOCIATION to whom as underwriters of the Hull of the above Steamship the wreck (now lying in about 20 fathoms near Cape Varella) has been abandoned HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that such wreck will be offered For Sale by AUCTION at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 28th day of January, 1921, by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. at their Sales Rooms in Hongkong. Such cargo, as may remain in the wreck will be sold at the same time, the proceeds of Hull and Cargo being kept separate. Any persons or corporations having any claims in respect of the proceeds of the cargo are required to send notice thereof to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. before the 4th day of February, 1921.

Hongkong, January 7, 1921.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Quality — SOCONY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS — Service

FOR SPEED AT SEA!

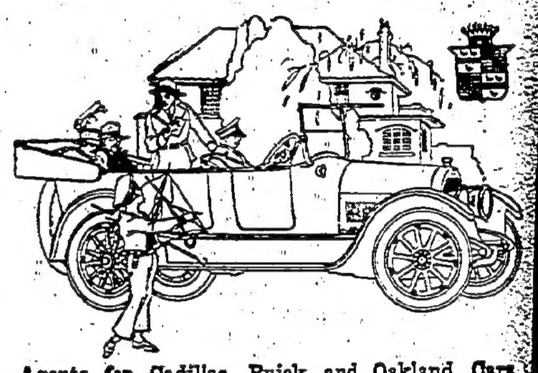
SOCONY MARINE OILS

"A"
"AW"
"PEARL HEAVY"
"B"
"BW"
"700"

"Socony Lubricants are cheapest in the end."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

CARS FOR HIRE 'PHONE 1036.
EXILE GARAGE.



Agents for Cadillac, Buick and Oakland Cars, Reading Standard Motor Cycles, Firestone-tyres.

Cars repaired & Garaged at reasonable rates.

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.
141, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI.

Operated by
UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.
33 & 35, DES VOEUX ROAD

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOLLOWAY'S
World Renowned
LONDON GIN

Dry London Gin. Matured Sweet London Gin

Matured and Aged in Wood

St. Pancras Gin Refinery Co.
258, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Several valuable territories open to Agents.
Particulars on application.

THE FINEST LIQUEUR

Watson's

Very Fine

OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 years in wood.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

'Phone 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

FURNISHING FABRICS

DAMASKS, VELOURS,
TAPESTRIES,
MOQUETTES, REPPS,
CORDUROYS,
TAFFETAS, LINENS.
CRETONNES,

WITH A LARGE RANGE OF SUITABLE TRIMMINGS.

IN A CHARMING COMBINATION OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.

Please Send for Patterns.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,

F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

DEATH.

TAYLOR.—On January 5, 1921, at Shanghai, after a short illness, Alice Maud Taylor, of Marrickville, Sydney, New South Wales, youngest daughter of the late Henry and Mary Taylor, aged 34 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1921.

DEARER BOOKS.

Perhaps it may be permissible to moot the possibility that the *Church Times* has spoken too hastily, and with too little reflection, when it declares that "the increased and still increasing cost of books is a menace to the country." The redaction of this particular paper has not often indicated any ardent devotion to the practice of thinking, and it would appear now as if it had taken the first superficial aspect of a phenomenon, and pronounced upon it the most immediately obvious opinion. Is it necessary to point out to *China Mail* readers that the quality of obviousness is no criterion of truth? We have in town now a clever prestidigitator, and it must be quite obvious to his audiences that he does some things which in fact we know, and he himself admits, are not done. The live rabbit that quite obviously comes out of the silk hat does not come from there. So, because it is obvious to the *Church Times* that the higher price of books is "a blow at the heart of education," it does not follow that it is so. It is possible, and we indulge the fond hope that it will ultimately so appear, that the higher cost of books may further the cause of education, and encourage a widening of understanding in the minds of the general public. To be sure, to us who have always been booklovers it is a bore to have to pay twice as much as we did, but we must not be selfish. We have the consolation of observing the chance of our hitherto neglected friends to obtain that appreciation which is usually granted by the rabble to those things that are least attainable. In their own idiom, they do not miss (or appreciate) the water till the well runs dry. Few men, only geologists, poets, and giant killers, appreciate the smooth stones in the brook, but the majority are avid for diamonds. When books were as numerous as the pebbles on the beach, and almost as cheap, we did not notice that they got excessive appreciation. With, before the war, two thousand new novels appearing every year, or six every day, to say nothing of the more numerous thousands of "cheap reprints," we do not recall that our people went less to theatres, kinemas, or football matches, or that they spent more time in fireside study than they do now. By far the greater proportion of that flood of novels was useless to education, and we are inclined to think that the books worth reading will now get more attention and respect, for a man will want good value for eight shillings who did not mind very much what he got in the way of literature for eightpence or sevenpence or sixpence. We presume the *Church Times* was really sympathising with the rural parson who must now pay a bigger subscription to his circulating library, for the parcel of books that help him to pass his time. We too, can sympathise with him, but if our forecast that books will now be more valued by the masses should prove correct, we can assure him he has suffered in a good cause. As to buying Archdeacon Charles' commentary on the Apocalypse, whatever would they want to do that for? It is certain that Archdeacon Charles knows as little about the Apocalypse as they do, and can, consequently, teach them nothing useful about it. Our own inclination, were we not so considerate of the feelings of less sophisticate men, would be to speak quite disrespectfully of the Apocalypse, for the nightmares of John do not seem to us likely to aid anyone in leading a better life, which should be the object of all our studies. However, that is a purely personal opinion, that should no doubt be apologised for. It is the general culture that should be kept in mind in considering this subject. This consideration puts out of court the grievance of the *Spectator*, that the present high prices discourage book buyers from adding to their private libraries. Many of these, we fear, used to buy and own more than they ever read. Let them now go in for reading, for a change.

PARTINGTON ON THE COMPRADORE.

Mr. Thomas Partington's strictures on the compradore suggest the image of the man who kicks away the ladder by which he climbed. His propositions may be arguable, but the first thought that comes is of the long line of compradores who have served as stepping stones for the commerce of this port to get to the shore of success. It might have been more satisfactory, from one point of view, to have been able to do without them, but the fact stands that we were not. The compradore, whatever he may be now, was certainly most useful, if not indispensable, once. There is an opening to speculate how Mr. Partington himself, if he had landed here as a business man in the old days, would have managed, without the compradore, to establish profitable relations with the Chinese. The *mai pan* or compradore (from the Portuguese *comprar*, to buy) is something more than a mere interpreter. In buying and selling for his firm he relieves them of certain risks and responsibilities. It looks as if Mr. Partington has decided now that the labourer is not worthy of his hire. We are not taking any side in this controversy, if there be a controversy, because we do not know enough of the inner workings of the compradore system. We will welcome the views of people better informed. But may we not, as a mere looker-on, suggest that in furnishing the *Financier* newspaper with such commercial intelligence, Mr. Partington is himself playing the part of a compradore? Are we to conclude, from his own argument, that the *Financier* would do better to come here and collect its own information on the spot, than to acquire it through the medium of Mr. Partington as go-between?

PIECE GOODS TRADE.

TWO BIG FAILURES.

LOCAL DEALERS AFFECTED.

News has been received of the failure of two big Chinese piece goods firms at Wuchow for $300,000 each, due to poor business conditions and the depreciation by fifty per cent. of the Kwangsi currency. The failure affects some of the small piece goods dealers in Wing On and Jervois Streets in Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In an order of 72 words the Canton police give warning that persons found guilty of robbery will be summarily executed at the scene of their crime.

One fatal case of plague and one fatal case of enteric fever, both Chinese, were reported yesterday, also two cases of diphtheria, one British and the other Portuguese.

Found hanging by the neck from a tree on Mount Davis, the body of an unknown Chinese was cut down by the police yesterday and removed to the mortuary for identification.

After a short illness, Mr. W. Wilson, a partner of the well-known firm of Tait and Co., Amoy and Formosa, died on January 7, leaving a widow and mother, both at Amoy, to mourn his loss.

During the cold spell of the last few days, the Canton Food Relief Association has given out 4,500 heavy cotton coats to the needy and the beggars through the different charitable institutions.

We are requested by the Captain Superintendent of Police to remind Peak residents who have not yet done so, that they should apply to the Colonial Secretary for formal permission to reside there in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 8 of 1918.

MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

WIFE SUES FOR MAINTENANCE.

HEARING AT MAGISTRACY.

A matrimonial tangle was submitted yesterday to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, when Manuel Silice, Chief Officer of the steamer "Sang Nam Hoy," trading between Hongkong and Kongmoon, was summoned by his wife for failing to make provision for her support.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. F. Mason; the defendant by Mr. A. E. Hall.

Mr. Mason said that the couple had been married 12 or 13 years ago; there were three children, two daughters who are being educated at the Italian Convent, and a son, about 11 years of age, in the custody of the mother. The father was providing for the daughters. Mrs. Silice came to Hongkong with her husband in 1916; returned to Manila the next year; remained there about a year with her family; and came back to Hongkong in April, 1918. Differences arose, and a separation was arranged by Mr. Leo d'Almada. Although there was no written stipulation to that effect, the husband had been making monthly allowances to his wife until a month ago, when he stopped sending money for her support. Under the Ordinance, His Worship had power to order the husband to pay anything up to $80 a month for the support of his wife.

The plaintiff, Aurora Silice, said she separated from her husband 21 months ago on account of bad treatment. Her husband had agreed to maintain her, but had not said how much he would pay each month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, she denied she had had improper relationships with other men. She knew a man named William Goodfellow.

Mr. Hall: Is it true that you have asked your son to take letters to and from Goodfellow?—No.

Is it a fact that you went to Macao frequently after the separation?—No. I went there once with my son and a lady friend.

Do you know a Filipino named Cruz?—Yes. He was at one time my next door neighbour.

Did he visit you constantly, almost daily?—I was paid to give him food.

As a matter of fact you two were quite friendly?—No.

Did he ever pass a night in your flat?—Never.

You swear to that?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that you sometimes asked your son to sleep on the floor so as to enable Cruz to have your bed?—No.

The defendant, giving evidence, said that he first heard hints of improper conduct on the part of his wife in November, 1919, but did not believe them at the time.

Mr. Hall: Did your son tell you anything?

Mr. Mason: I object to the question.

Mr. Hall: I intend to subpoena the son.

Mr. Lindsell: The son's evidence is nothing against the mother.

The defendant said his present salary was $290 a month, out of which he had to pay for his daughters' expenses. He was willing still to contribute, provided that his wife went to live in Manila, but she had declined this suggestion.

Mr. Mason: She wants to be near her children.

Mr. Lindsell: What is the cause of your separation?—My wife accused me of ill-treating her and said I am a drunkard.

Mrs. Mary Howard, giving evidence for the defendant, said that Mrs. Silice had lived in Wanchai next door to the Filipino named Cruz, and that there was a communicating door between the two houses. Cruz finally deserted her. She also told of the friendship between Mrs. Silice and Goodfellow.

Mr. Hall asked for an adjournment to subpoena the son. Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case for a week, but said that he considered it a case which could be settled out of court, and expressed the hope that this would be done.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

PROF. SKLAREVSKI.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

The following is the programme for Prof. Sklarevski's second pianoforte recital at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

1. Beethoven.—Sonata op. 26.
   (a) Andante and variations.
   (b) Scherzo.
   (c) Funeral March.
   (d) Finale.
2. Chopin.—(a) 2 Etudes.
   (b) Nocturne.
   (c) Polonaise.
3. Balakirev.—Skylark,
   Scriabine.—Etude.
4. Liszt.—(a) Loreley.
   (b) Rákóczy March.

KOWLOON FLATS.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE TENANTS.

COMPLAINTS HEARD.

Prospective tenants of the new block of flats on Hanoi Road, Kowloon, built by the Humphreys Estate and Finance Agency, Ltd., with the assistance of funds provided by the Government, are perturbed by a notice they have received from the company specifying conditions and circumstances under which occupation of the flats will be given.

The questions involved are of such a character that the Kowloon Residents' Association has taken cognizance of the matter and is expected to interest itself in an attempt to obtain an adjustment on lines that are more agreeable to the tenants.

The notice, which was received on January 7 by those whose names were on the list of applicants for flats, is dated January 5. It is addressed to the prospective tenants individually, and is as follows;

NEW FLATS HANOI ROAD.

Dear Sir,—It is expected that the above will be passed by the authorities as fit for occupation on 15 inst. —The flats will however be without baths, wash basins, W. C's., bathroom floor tiles and in some cases verandah tiles owing to the non arrival of these from England. It is expected however that these goods will arrive sometime in February and that by the end of March the flats will be complete in every way. In the meantime if you desire immediate possession you can have same as soon as the houses are passed but it will be necessary for you to provide your own baths and commodes temporarily.

The Company have a few portable commodes in stock which could be lent but not enough to provide all tenants.

The Company does not propose to issue any leases until the flats are entirely completed and the cost of same definitely ascertained; during the interim a provisional monthly rent will be charged as follows:—

Ground floor 3 roomed flats $115.00 plus taxes.

1st and 2nd floors 3 roomed flats $120.00 plus taxes.

Ground floor 4 roomed flats $130.00 plus taxes.

1st and 2nd floors 4 roomed flats $140.00 plus taxes.

When it is ascertained what the houses cost, leases will be granted and rents adjusted on the basis of the Company's agreement with the Government. If it should turn out that the rents as above are in excess of the amount agreed upon with the Government, then the tenants will get a refund. If on the other hand it is found that they are less, then the tenants will be called upon to pay the difference.

Occupation will be granted on the sole understanding that as soon as the goods from England, referred to, arrive, the tenants will not put any obstacles in the way of the contractor's workmen completing the work and that in no case whatsoever will subletting be allowed.

If you desire immediate possession and are prepared to take possession on the above terms kindly notify us as soon as possible in writing.

Yours faithfully,

Humphreys Estate and Finance Agency Limited.

(Signed) G. RAPP,
Secretary.

From the point of view of the tenants, this notice contains a number of points that are considerably to their disadvantage all of which are emphasized by the fact that the flats have been built with the aid of money furnished by the Government. This circumstance, they consider, should have an important bearing on the conditions on which the flats are made available for occupany.

An illustration of one of the problems with which the tenants are confronted is indicated by the experience of one of the recipients of the notice, who visited the office of the Company to ask which of the flats would be assigned to him. It is reported he was told that the question could not be decided at this time, and that he would not know until later. He raised the point that he could not very well sign an agreement to take a flat if he did not know whether it would be suited to his needs. It is understood that the intimation was given him that that was one of the conditions on which occupancy of the flats would be given, and that nothing else could be done about it. This, by those who are most active in their protests, is taken as the equivalent of a notice that if he didn't take the arrangement, he could go somewhere else.

It is pointed out in this connection that a tenant might find himself in annoying embarrassment if he had to sign an agreement to take a flat without knowing either the type of flat or the amount of rent he would have to pay. A person who wanted one of the less expensive flats, calculating that he could afford to pay $115, plus taxes, per month, might find himself with a flat on his hands for which he had committed himself to pay $140, with taxes—an amount which he might not be able to afford. Further, the tenant would not know what the future rate of rent was going to be, and might go to the extent of furnishing up a flat and getting established, only to find that the rent was going to be much higher than he had contemplated paying.

Exception also is taken to the condition that on the arrival of the equipment ordered from England the contractor's workmen may have access to any flat at any moment, whether convenient to the tenant or not. The tenant is required to commit himself positively on this point which means, it is said, that even if he should be giving a card party, or entertaining guests at tea, or all the members of the family were out, leaving the flat unoccupied, the workmen would still have the privilege of going in and out at will.

BATHING BEACHES.

A DEFINITE ANSWER.

COMMITTEE TO COME.

The question of the provision of bathing facilities for the people of the Colony, in view of the contemplated abandonment of the beaches at North Point and West Point, was revived and given new life at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon when the Government replied in the affirmative to the question of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the senior unofficial member, asking for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject.

The Colonial Secretary's answer to the question was short—"Certainly," he said.

Mr. Pollock's question was as follows:—

Will the Government appoint a committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary and one Chinese and one British Unofficial member of this Council for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting to this Council on

(1) The feasibility of providing adequate public facilities for sea-bathing for the residents of
   (a) The Island of Hongkong; and
   (b) Kowloon; and
(2) The question of supplying cheap and easy means of transport to the Public in connection with such sea-bathing.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

PLUCKY YOUTH SHOT.

EXCITEMENT AT SHAUKIWAN.

Shaukiwan was the scene of much excitement in the small hours of this morning when the stillness of the night was suddenly broken by the sharp report of a revolver shot. The villagers were soon astir when the alarm of "robbers" was given. Men were seen rushing out of house No. 22, but in view of the fact that they were armed, and from what had already happened would not hesitate to shoot, no attempt was made to stop them, with the result that they made good their escape. The first excitement over, it was found that the son of the principal tenant had been shot through the hand by one of three men who had burst open the door with the intention of committing robbery in conjunction with three other men who appeared to have previously secreted themselves in the house, and made their appearance simultaneously, behind the complainant and his son. One of the intruders exhibited a revolver and threatened to kill at the first sign of resistance. The son, a robust youth, attempted to grapple with the man who was armed, whereupon the latter fired, wounding him in the hand. With the youth's collapse, and the shouts of the neighbours who were awakened by the report, the robbers took fright and decamped without stealing anything. The police examined the premises and formed the opinion that some opium was stolen. One man was later arrested and is being detained.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hwabping," Capt. J. Thorwig, 2,305 tons, arrived this morning at 7.30 a.m., from Manila with 210 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Montague," Captain Whitehead, sailed for Portland via Woosung and Japan at 7 a.m. to-day with 350 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Alcinous," Captain Collister, sailed for Liverpool via Singapore at 11 a.m. to-day with 2,800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tenyo Maru," Captain Maki, sailed for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,800 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Winston-Salem," Amer., cleared to-day and will sail for Rotterdam via Singapore and England at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Hanoi," Fr., cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong via Kwong Chow Wan and Hoihow at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Kanagawa Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama via Shanghai at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

INFLUENCE OF CONTROL ON CHINA TRADE.

On December 6, the House of Commons went into Committee on the Gold and Silver (Export Control) Bill.

Mr S. Samuel moved an amendment to exclude silver from the provisions of the Bill. He said there was a real danger in the Government having power by Order in Council to prohibit the export of silver except under licence. The Government had licensed a British syndicate, which would have a monopoly in the financing of the contracts which a Chinese syndicate would have a monopoly of securing for anything the Chinese Government might be interested in, such as railway, tramway, electrical, and other undertakings. The British syndicates had made arrangements with American, French, and Japanese financial syndicates to share in its operations. The effect would be that contracts secured with the assistance of the British Government would be offered to manufacturers in the countries within that consortium, while British merchants in China would be boycotted by the British Government. British merchants would not be allowed to take any contracts in China, because the Government would not permit anybody outside the consortium to obtain loans in this country; but American and Japanese merchants would be free to obtain contracts in China, while not debarred from their share in the contracts of the consortium.

Mr. Bigland, in seconding the amendment, expressed the opinion that the Government was unnecessarily nervous in their desire to control the export of silver coinage. The present value of silver was 44d. per ounce, while the value of the silver in half-crowns and shillings was 64d. per ounce, and therefore anyone, shipping silver coins out of the country for sale as silver would lose money. The control of the export of silver bullion would be detrimental to the trade of this country in the East.

Mr G. Stewart and Mr Wise emphasised the last point.

Mr Baldwin said he could not accept the amendment. There was a very strong demand at present in this country for silver coinge, and the Treasury were afraid—and were justified in the fear—that if the silver coin were not included we should find considerable difficulty in providing sufficient coinage for our own requirements, which were very great. As regards bullion, he admitted that the time for safeguarding it was passing away. When the Bill became law he would be prepared to draft a fresh Order in Council, and would undertake in this to leave out all restrictions on silver bullion. He saw no likelihood of their being resumed for an almost indefinite future. The powers given under the Act would not be put into force until the matter had been fully discussed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the City, and then it was always open to those interested to raise the question in the House, so that there was no fear of anything being done behind people's backs.

The amendment was rejected, on a division, by 105 votes against 53.

GERMAN IN HONGKONG.

A SUPREME COURT WITNESS.

EXPERT EVIDENCE ON NEEDLES.

The first German to come to Hongkong for many a day was expected to arrive to-day to give evidence this afternoon in chambers before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Gompertz. He is J. Riecken, and comes from Canton to give expert testimony in the suit of A. F. R. Negre, trading as R. Negre, against Joe Moraes, for damages amounting to $7,799 alleged to have been suffered as the result of a breach of contract by the defendant. The contract, entered into on January 22, 1920, was for the purchase of 50 cases of needles. The defendant claims that the needles were not of the quality he ordered, and on this point the witness has been summoned from Canton.

It was necessary to get special permission from the Government to allow him to land, and he will return to Canton as soon as his testimony is concluded. The suit is set for hearing on January 17.

During the Kwangsi mêlée in Kwangtung, the militarists have made many reckless loans with Canton public assets as security says *Canton Times*. To-morrow that journal will publish a contract made by Mu Yung-hsien and others, on one part, and one Charles Edward Richardson, an American, for a loan of $100,000, in which mines in several districts were pledged as security. The Minchi News Agency publishes to-day an agreement in which Tom Lai Ting of On Hing Shipping Company obtained a lease for the site now occupied by the Canton Shamshui Railroad Station on the West Bund. It is understood that the Canton Government will publish more of these documents showing how the former administration robbed the Cantonese of their best assets.

CABLE ADDRESS "MERCURY" HONGKONG. CODES USED A.B.C. 5TH EDITION WESTERN UNION BENTLEY'S
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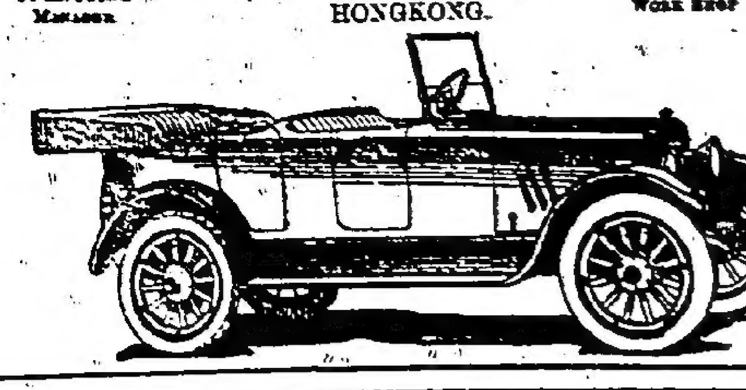

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW MEMBERS.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHATHAM.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

H.E. the Governor presided, and there were present:

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K. C. B.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. S. C. B. Ross.

The Director of Education, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving.

Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Hon. Mr P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr E. V. D. Parr.
Hon. Mr John Johnstone.
Hon. Mr Lau Chu Pak.
Hon. Mr Ho Fook.

The Governor invested Major Christopher Willson with the Military Order of Officer of the British Empire for service during the war.

Major Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, new member of the Council, then took the oath of allegiance.

Mr. S. C. B. Ross, acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, a new member of the Council, took the oath of allegiance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

H. E. the Governor then announced that it being the first meeting it was customary to appoint the members of the standing committees. The following were appointed on the Standing Orders Committee, the Attorney General, (Chairman), the Colonial Secretary; the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the making of bye-laws in respect of Holts Wharf.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to give the Governor in Council power to make bye-laws for the maintenance of order and safety in the conduct of the business carried on at Holts Wharf.

2. The general law is not quite suitable for this purpose, and this was recognised in the case of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., who were granted a special Ordinance for a similar purpose in 1908.

3. The power of making bye-laws has been given in this case to the Governor in Council because the management of Holts Wharf is not in the hands of a legal entity, such as a company.

4. Clause 5 is formal.

5. A draft of the proposed bye-laws is published with the bill.

DRAFT OF THE BYE-LAWS.

1. No person unless in the employment of the Manager of Holts Wharf or belonging to or having business with the vessels alongside shall enter or be upon any of the piers or premises of Holts Wharf without the licence of an Official.

2. No merchandise, cargo, coal, waggon, carriage, cart, truck or other conveyance shall be taken on to any of the piers or premises of Holts Wharf without the licence of an Official.

3. No nuisance of any description shall be committed on or about any of the piers or premises of Holts Wharf.

4. No steamer, vessel, launch, boat, junk, sampan or other craft of any description (other than vessels belonging to the Harbour Department or Police) shall make fast to, or hold on to, or lay alongside of or block the approaches to any of the piers or premises of Holts Wharf without the licence of an Official.

5. No craft of any kind shall make fast broadside on the Praya Wharf of the premises without the licence of an Official.

6. No person shall smoke inside any of the buildings on Holts Wharf.

7. The steps leading to the wharves on Holts Wharf shall not be used for landing or delivering cargo and not more than two-launches shall lie alongside the said steps at the same time.

The Attorney General said that this Bill was to give the Holt's Wharf Co., power to make bye-laws to safeguard property and secure order within their own premises. The draft bye-laws have been circulated among the members and he did not think he would repeat them.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion and the bill was read a first time.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the University Ordinance 1911.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

After the Bill had been read a second time, the meeting went into Commitee to consider it clause by clause.

With regard to Clause 23, Mr. Pollock called attention of the meeting to its wording which invested the Governor in Council, who feel bound to exercise supervision for a limited period, with the power to revise any act of the committees without consulting the committee affected.

His Excellency said that the Governor must be trusted not to do such a thing.

Mr. Pollock said that his objection was that the Governor in Council very properly acted in secrecy and if the bodies affected were not given a chance to attend the Executive Council to state their views or reasons, the impression would be given that every thing was done in secret. He suggested that it should be laid down that the bodies affected should have a say in the matter because it might possibly be the case that if they were heard, the Governor in Council would come to a different decision.

Coming out of Committee, the Bill was read a third time and passed as it stood.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council went into Committee to consider the ordinance clause by clause. Clause 4 was amended by the inclusion of the word "constitution" before "General Government," after a few remarks by the new General Officer Commanding the Troops, the first observations he had made in Council. In reply to a question by Mr. Pollock concerning Clause 9 and the election of officers, Sir George Kirkpatrick said that there were many reasons against the choosing of officers by election. The utter failure of the method had been demonstration in the Russian forces. The Army and any part of it, or of any Volunteer Organization, he said, is a business to manage. The reasons against the election of officers in a military body applied with as much force as they did against the election of managers or officers in the management of a commercial undertaking.

Coming out of Committee, the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Governor then announced that there was little business in sight, he would adjourn the Council sine die. The next meeting would be held soon.

He took the opportunity to say farewell to the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. Chatham). Mr. Holyoak on a previous occasion had expressed the opinion of the unofficial members of the Council. He could only associate himself with these opinions and wish Mr. Chatham the best of health in his retirement.

The Colonial Secretary (The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn) also paid tribute briefly to the retiring Director of Public Works. He said he felt that having been associated with Mr Chatham for a period of nearly nine years, he could testify mos sincerely to the wonderful publi service he had rendered in Hongkong in the position of Director of Public Works, and to the great loss the Colony would suffer in his departure. His extreme and detailed knowledge of everything that had taken place in his department, and the value of his judgment and advice in all matters connected with Public Works could not be overstated. He had had occasion several times to rise to the Council and defend Mr. Chatham against attacks made against his administration by persons whose information was incorrect. He was glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the value of his services.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HOW TO GET MARRIED.

REMARKABLE IGNORANCE.

A NEW BOOK ON THE SUBJECT.

Possibly only those who have had to deal with the thousand and one questions from readers which reach a popular newspaper every week realise how many people want to get married and do not know how.

Mr. Arthur S. May, barrister and Surrogate of Ecclesiastical Courts in Doctors' Commons, now shows them how in a cheap and handy little handbook. ["Marriage in Church, Chapel, and Register Office." Longmans. Price 2s. 6d. net.]

It is interesting to note that the age of the contracting parties' consent in England is fourteen for the male and twelve for the female; but Mr. May hastens to make it quite clear that the consent also of parent or guardian is necessary in the case of all persons under twenty-one.

Furthermore, for the benefit of minors who are anxious to get married at the earliest possible moment and cannot obtain the parental consent, it may be mentioned that an infant attains his majority at the close of the day preceding his twenty-first birthday, and as the law does not recognise fractions of a day, he is already at the beginning of that (birth) day not "under twenty-one years of age" and no longer requires any consent to his marriage.

No consent can ordinarily be required for a minor who is illegitimate, as no lawful parent ever existed. But if a guardian has been appointed by the court, then, of course, consent has to be obtained.

The mystery of banns is made quite clear by Mr. May. "Any intending bridegroom and bride who consult his pages on the subject and fails to understand them can rank at once as ineligible for matrimony on the ground of being mentally deficient.

The marriage ceremony must take place with open doors, because in the course of the service the minister demands for the last time whether any man can show just cause against the marriage. Incidentally, what would the old Adelphi melodrama have been without such a provision?

It is most desirable, Mr. May points out, that the parties should bring the two witnesses required by statute with them.

It is true that the clerk and the pew opener can act as witnesses; "but this is a practice not to be encouraged, as they would probably be unable to identify the particular parties afterwards."

It is interesting to note that the ring is really immaterial. "If it has been mislaid, however, some substitute were best employed." There is no legal necessity for the presence of anyone to give the bride away.

When the hands of the parties are joined together and the clergyman pronounces them to be man and wife, they are married. That is the precise point of the ceremony which must be completed by three o'clock. All the rest can be performed even though that hour is passed.

The handbook is equally clear and precise about fees, licences, civil marriages—indeed, every kind of marriage. It is the simplest and most succinct volume of its kind, and no intending Benedict should omit to read it. C.B.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

A NEW CRAZE.

DREAM CLUE TO CAUSE OF SIN.

Parents of public schoolboys were much astonished recently to hear that their sons had been recommended to visit one of the many "psychic-analysts" to cure them of their naughtiness.

Since then this so-called science of psycho-analysis has acquired recruits, both male and female, at an astounding rate. London is the centre. Recruits multiply daily, and include schoolmasters, clergymen, and young women of social eminence. Parents all over England who have received propaganda literature are frankly disturbed, and doctors regard the new healers with undisguised alarm.

The theory is that almost all sins and maladies come from some forgotten mental shock or unknown mental wound, perhaps in the child's early life, perhaps in the parents' life. This would lies concealed in the subconscious mind, and to cure it you have to reach that obscure place.

The most favourable method of getting there is to pin down every dream. The patient must write down all dreams immediately on waking, and the psychic doctor unravels from them the date and nature of the mysterious malady. When you have learnt it and discovered what sort of a subconscious nature you have, you become invulnerable to sin and mental suffering.

Numbers of young people are learning to be "psychic-analysis" at the same time as they are being cured. They learn scraps of many sciences, including heredity, and after a course of varying length they become qualified to interpret dreams and cure their friends. The jargon of technical terms is multiplying fast and is most satisfying.

MOUNT EVEREST.

AEROPLANES WANTED.

PLANS FOR ASCENT OF THE GREAT MOUNTAIN.

Plans for another attempt to ascend Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, which has never yet been climbed, were unfolded at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the Æolian Hall in mail week. This mighty peak of the Himalayas is at present assumed, by trigonometrical observation, to be 29,002 feet high.

Sir Francis Younghusband, the President, detailed the preliminary arrangements for the climb. A deputation from the Society and the Alpine Club waited upon the Secretary of State for India, who expressed his sympathy with their plans. Colonel Howard Bury then visited India, to explain their wishes to the Government. He was cordially received by the Viceroy, who recommended him to visit Sikkim and talk the matter over with the local officer. It had been decided that, for political reasons, the present time was not propitious for actually commencing operations; still, they could occupy themselves in reviewing the project. The utmost ca e must go in hand with boldness and ascent required boldness in the extreme."

Nowadays, we refused to admit that the highest mountain in the world could not be scaled. The ascent of Everest would be preceded and followed by ascents of numerous other Himalayan peaks. We should then realise that man is incomparably greater than any mountain.

"The first man to ascend Mount Everest he said," will raise the spirit of countless others. Much also to raise it will be done by the first man bold enough to conceive the idea. That man is Brigadier-General Bruce, who has climbed in the Himalayas for nearly thirty years, and is known from one end of the mountains to the other. As a son of one of our most distinguished presidents, the first Lord Aberdare, we welcome him most warmly amongst us."

Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce reviewed previous attempts made to ascend Mount Everest. In 1893 a proposal was mooted, but exciting time on the frontier and the exigencies of the Service prevented its maturing. The next attempt was discussed in 1907. It was precisely the same as now proposed, viz., to cross into Tibet to Khamba Jong, and then proceed via the Tingri Maidan to the north of the Everest group, thence make the attempt to climb the mountain by the northern slopes. It was not to be however, since Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State, was averse to their entering Tibet at all, as being contrary to the lately completed Treaty with Russia. Owing to the kindness of Lord Minto, the expedition was directed to British Garhwal, and resulted in the climbing of Trissul.

Then, although the Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal were very much interested, and proposed a joint Anglo-Nepalese expedition, which should enter Nepal via Hanuman Nagar, and march via the Valley of the Duch Kosi, the project came to nought.

It was now proposed to make a thorough reconnaissance of the Upper Tingri Maidan and of the country surrounding the northern slopes of Everest. He hoped the Government of India would place aeroplanes at their disposal for reconnaissance.

He had travelled with every conceivable porter in the Himalaya and Hindu Kush, and he was all for getting a team of Sher Pa Bhotias. As to the chances of the climbers reaching the summit of the mountain, much would depend on what that ridge usually was. Would it be ice or firm snow or soft snow? The last was terrible at great heights. It was what stopped the Duke of the Abruzzi. The feat of greatest endurance yet accomplished was Dr. Longstaff's attempt at Gurla Mandhatta in 1905. He was convinced that 24,000 ft. was reached, and might have been passed; the height of the mountain was probably 25,850 ft. Next he would place bracketed the climbing of Trissul (23,400 ft.) and Rubenson and Monrad Ass on Kabru at 23,800 ft.

"It would be a great misfortune," he concluded, "if the beautiful and suitable name of Mount Everest were ever changed, even although it is actually the name of a late and honoured Surveyor-General and not a native name. It is doubtful if the actual peak has a name at all. Colonel Wood has clearly shown that the name Gaurisankar belongs to another group, and there are no backers for Brian Hodgson's Deva Dhunga. Even if this proposed expedition finds its real name written clearly on the mountain, I hope it will take no notice, as I am sure you will agree that no name is so beautiful and suitable as Mount Everest. May the 2 feet never be cut off its 29,002!".

Chefalo and Palermo, the clever "magicians," entertained another good house at the Theatre Royal last evening. There was not a dull moment during the two hours these two artists held the attention of the audience which accorded them much well deserved applause.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

NEW STRUCTURE.

TENDERS TO BE OPENED ON JUNE 30.

Peking, January 1.—The Ministry of Communications has handed to Reuter's Agency a lengthy statement of the facts in connection with the Yellow River Bridge. It is pointed out that the present structure, which is slightl over three kilometres in length was only erected as a temporary expedient, for reasons of speed and financial considerations. It was started in 1901, and took five years to complete. Its life was guaranteed for 15 years, but, thanks to the maintenance engineers of the railway, the foundation and body are still safe, although the 15-year guarantee will soon expire.

However, such a light and weak bridge cannot be maintained for long, and the danger involved is very great. In the spring of 1918 a Preparation Committee was established with a view to carrying out the preliminary work for the design of a permanent structure. The present Minister, when he took office, decided to have the construction of the new bridge completed within the shortest possible time. Through the efforts of the Committee, specifications for the new bridge have been drawn up, together with plans of the river and railway line.

Advertisements for tenders have been inserted in the leading newspapers in China, including the *China Mail*, and foreign countries. The prize to be awarded for the design has been increased, and the time limit extended, so as to enable the bridge experts to make a careful study of the problem. According to the present scheme, tenders will be opened on June 30, next.

The statement proceeds:—

"The bridge has important bearings in various aspects. The work is very difficult. Indeed it is not an exaggeration to say that the work will be one of the engineering feats of the world. We have to consult all the experts, both at home and abroad. It is for this reason that a date has been fixed for submitting designs. As to the amount of money required in such a construction, no one can say definitely before the complete design has been decided. If there is any expert who is able to provide a better design with less expense, the Ministry of Communications would be only too glad to secure the help of such a man."—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION.

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY.

The following are the Second Division fixtures for Saturday, January 15:—

2.30 p.m.—Kowloon v. United F.C., Club ground.

2.30 p.m.—South China v. Recreio, South China ground.

4 p.m.—St. Joseph's v. Staffs, St. Joseph's ground.

2.30 p.m.—Indian v. "Carlisle," Navy B. ground.

2.30 p.m.—R.G.A. v. Punjabis, Sookumpoo ground.

4 p.m.—Club v. Oilers, Club ground.

According to a Canton press report, the monthly receipts of the Canton Government Treasury should amount to more than $2,100,000.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

Saturday, 15th January, 1921.

The Lousiana Quartette in Harmony and Song.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KANAGAWA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by m k and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th January, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's. representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 13, 1921.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR

ENGLISH MADE SAFES.

FIRE & THIEF RESISTING.

DEED BOXES, CASH BOXES. | YALE LOCKS & LATCHES.

AGENTS FOR:

CHUBB'S LOCKS & LOCKING BARS.

"BABY" GRAND PIANOS

JUST UNPACKED

FROM

"BROADWOOD" LONDON.

&

"CHICKERING" BOSTON.

The finest in the World.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. [illegible]

FINE SELECTION OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

PRESENTS.

Including

CUTEX SETS — COTY'S & HOUBIGANT'S PERFUMERY
MANICURE SETS — HAIR BRUSHES & COMBS
COLGATE'S GIFT BOXES — PIPES & VACUUM FLASKS
Etc. — Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

Tel. No. 1877. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE "BON TON" LTD.

37, Queen's Road, Central.

JUST ARRIVED.

An odd assortment of Ladies' Hats of the latest French styles and make, no duplicates of any style.

Also Evening Dress, excellent Overcoatings and Costume Materials and Trimmings, etc.

The universal popular BONTON Corsets.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellency and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of

J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wines, Spirits or Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old friar of orders grey
Would have waived the flagon of wine away
And consoled himself as any man can
With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON
Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" .....Sailing on or about January 23rd.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" .....Sailing on or about January 20th.

FOR VENICE.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
Via:—SINGAPORE, PENANG, and COLOMBO.
S.S. "NIPPON" .....Sailing on or about January 16th.
S.S. "PILSNA" .....Sailing on or about February 6th.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" .....Sailing on or about March 3rd.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" .....Sailing on or about January 20th.
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" .....Sailing on or about February 7th.

FOR JAVA.
S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" .....Sailing on or about January 22nd.
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" .....Sailing on or about February 11th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading For South AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND APCAR LINES.
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
HIMALAYA MARU .....Thursday, 10th February.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.
SEATTLE MARU .....Tuesday, 8th March.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BURMA MARU .....Monday, 10th January.
KASADO MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Thursday, 20th January.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
UNNAN MARU .....Wednesday, 2nd February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
ARIZONA MARU .....Friday, 14th Jan.
NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
AMUR MARU .....Saturday, 15th January.
NEW ORLEANS LINE.
HAMBURG MARU .....Monday 7th February.
JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
AMAKUSA MARU .....Sunday, 16th January.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU .....Sunday, 16th January.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

HOO CHEONG WO & Co.

Shipchandlers, Metals and Hardware Merchants,
Sail Makers and General Store Keepers,
51 & 52, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 591. Code A. B. C. 5th.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" .....Sailing Jan. 17th.
"VICTORIA" .....Sailing Feb. 10th.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 3207 ..... 113, Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Jan. 15, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENTAN	Jan. 15, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Jan. 18, at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW	SUIFANG	Jan. 18, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & DAIREN	KWANGSI	Jan. 20, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Jan. 20, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamer

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"EDMORE" ..... About Jan. 24th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON.
(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports).
"EDMORE" ..... About Feb. 5th.
"ELDRIDGE" ..... About Feb. 7th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ..... About March 19th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ..... About Mar. 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)
"ABERCOS" ..... About Feb. 7th.
"PAWLET" ..... About Mar. 7th.
"COAXET" ..... About Apr. 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.
Via Panama

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" .....About Jan. 20th.
S.S. "SATSUMA" .....About Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—
THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
AGENTS.
TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Feb. 7th.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 24th.
KOREA MARU	9,000	Mar. 7th.
‡SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Mar. 18th.

†Omitting call at Shanghai. ‡Calling at Dairen, instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 17th. 1921
*REIYO MARU		Feb. 1st.
ANYO MARU	18,700	Mar. 12th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 12th.

*Carrying Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to:—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2274 & 2276.
Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

"Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE TO ARRIVE		DUE TO SAIL	
S.S. "WEST HIXTON"	Jan. 30.	S.S. "WEST HIXTON"	Feb. 2.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points; no Transhipment en route.
Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.
HEAD OFFICE:—LOS ANGELES, CALF.
BRANCH OFFICES:—KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.
CHAS. Y. RICHARDSON,
Telephone No. 1069. General Agent for South China.

SHIPPING

C P O S

SAILINGS
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
Empress of Japan	Jan. 26	Feb. 16
Empress of Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 23
Empress of Japan	Mar. 22	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
*Monteagle	Apr. 7	May 1
Empress of Russia	Apr. 28	May 16
Empress of Japan	May 17	June 7
Empress of Asia	May 26	June 13
*Monteagle	June 14	July 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable at better for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For Fares and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone 78. Cable address: GACANPAC.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons — S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons — S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
S.S. "NILE" Jan. 25th — S.S. "CHINA" Feb. 25th — S.S. "NANKING" Mar. 30th

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" March 19th

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SINGAPORE
S.S. "CHINA" Feb. 7th — S.S. "NILE" April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, ACTING, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET,
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore.	THURSDAY, 20th Jan., at Noon.

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to:—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.).

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For	Steamer	Sails
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)	"CITY OF FLORENCE"	On 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Or to BRUSS & Co., Canton.

A. KWAI & CO.

18 & 19 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.
"NAVY CONTRACTORS"
Ship-Chandlers, Coal Merchants, Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers
AND
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.
Cable Add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 1888.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Medicine vendors.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Jan. 14.	B. F.	Rhesus.
21.	B. F.	Agamemnon.
31.	B. F.	Anchises.
Feb. 7.	B. F.	Knight Templar.
28.	B. F.	Teiresias.
31.	B. F.	Kentucky.
Mar. 7.	B. F.	Helenus.

FROM JAPAN.

Jan. 16.	N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru.
18.	E. & A.	Eastern.
22.	P. & O.	Plassy.
23.	B. F.	Bellerophon.
24.	B. F.	Oanfa.
Feb. 1.	B. I. A.	Takada.
4.	P. & O.	Delta.
5.	B. F.	Ixion.
12.	B. I. A.	Japan.
14.	E. & A.	Kanowna.
18.	P. & O.	Khiva.
21.	B. F.	Mentor.
21.	B. F.	Lyacon.
28.	B. F.	Titan.
Mar. 7.	B. F.	Achilles.
7.	B. F.	St. Albans.
10.	B. F.	Stentor.
21.	B. F.	Ningchow

FROM MANILA.

Jan. 28.	B. F.	Teucer.
Feb. 14.	B. F.	Protesilaus.
Mar. 2.	B. F.	Talthybius
28.	B. F.	Tyndareus.
Apr. 30.	B. F.	Teucer.
May 15.	B. F.	Protesilaus.

FROM JAVA.

Jan. 21.	J.C.J.L.	Haiyang.

FROM BOMBAY.

Jan. 23.	P. & O.	Dumera.
Feb. 23.	P. & O.	Dilwara.
Mar 24.	P. & O.	Dumera.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Jan. 15.	B. I. A.	Takada.
17.	N. Y. K.	Totomi Maru.
24.	B. I. A.	Japan.
27.	N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

Jan. 17.	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru.
20.	E. & A.	Kanowna.
Feb. 19.	E. & A.	St. Albans.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Jan. 20.	C.P.O.S.	Mattawa.

FROM SEATTLE.

Jan. 17.	B. F.	Teucer.
23.	W. L.	Delight.
30.	B. F.	Ixion.
Feb. 17.	B. F.	Talthybius.
24.	A. L.	Edmore.
Mar. 16.	B. F.	Tyndareus.
Apr. 19.	B. F.	Teucer.
May 8.	B. F.	Protesilaus.
24.	B. F.	Talthybius.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan. 17.	J.O.J.L.	Tjikembang.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Jan. 30.	L.A.P.N.	West Hixton.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jan. 15.	A. L.	Satsuma.
19.	G. L.	Glenade.
22.	G. L.	Glentaes.
26.	D. L.	Glenamoy.
Feb. 2.	A. L.	Duguesne.

FROM LONDON.

Jan. 14.	P. & O.	Lahore.
17.	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru.
Feb. 1.	N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru.
1.	P. & O.	Kashgar.
2.	P. & O.	Alipore.
14.	P. & O.	Kashmir.
19.	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru.
21.	P. & O.	Karmala
26.	P. & O.	Khiva.
Mar. 14.	P. & O.	Khyber.

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Montcalm" arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 11, (a.m.) left there on Jan. 11 (a.m.) and is due at Moji on Jan. 13 (a.m.).

The s.s. "Rhesus" (Blue Funnel Line) left Shanghai on Jan. 11 for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on Jan. 11, and will sail, as above, on 15th idem at noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Kumano Maru" (European Line) left Singapore for this port on Jan. 11, and is expected here on Jan. 17.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana s.s. "Massaniello" from Hamburg, Genoa, Bombay, Bangoon, and the Straits, is due to arrive here on Jan. 18. Agents, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

The C.P.O.S., s.s. "Mattawa," arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 11 (a.m.) leaves there on Jan. 14 (p.m.), and is due at Manila on Jan. 19 (p.m.).

Baby Happy After His Bath With Cuticura Soap

Nothing more refreshing for baby than a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, especially if his skin is hot, irritated or rashy. After bathing, gently touch any irritation with Cuticura Ointment. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

Sizes 1s., Ointment 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BREMEN"	11,500	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.	Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Plymouth and London.
"PLASSY"	7,346	23rd Jan.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,000	5th Feb.	Do.
"DUNERA"	5,400	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	19th Feb.	Do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	4th Feb.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"*	4,900	21st Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	16th Feb.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,850	9th Mar.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,300	25th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"JAPAN"	6,000	26th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable. * Calls Iloilo and omits Sandakan.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, and books, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central. HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omit, Manila) ... ... Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) ... ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

TSURUGA MARU ... Thursday, 13th Jan., at 11 a.m
LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 6th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, Java, Straits, via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SANUKI MARU ... Thursday, 3rd February.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Thursday, 13th January.
TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th January.
KUMANO MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 18th January.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
CAP FINISTERRE (Yokohama direct) ... Saturday, 22nd Jan.
BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 28th January.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

O'CALLAGHAN.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Davis, has formally requested the Department of Labour to deport Mr. O'Callaghan.

LATER.

The question of the deportation of Mr. O'Callaghan has been referred to President Wilson.

LORD READING.

DELHI, January 12th.

Lord Reading's appointment is warmly welcomed here. His brilliant career inspires confidence in the hope that he will prove a successful Viceroy.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 12th.

M. Krasin interviewed by a *Daily Herald* representative, was pessimistic as regards the conclusion of a trade agreement.

LONDON, January 11th.

M. Krassin has departed for Russia.

HIGH PRICES IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, January 12th.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says a report has reached official quarters that the Austrian Government has informed the Entente that Austria is at the end of its resources, and is unable to "carry on," and that the Government will retire on January 15th and hand over the administration of the country to the Reparations Commission.

WHAT TO DO FOR STOMACH TROUBLE.

Nine-tenths of all forms of indigestion or so-called stomach trouble are not due to the condition of the stomach at all, but are caused by other influences.

The great contributing cause of indigestion is thin blood. Good blood and plenty of it is required by the stomach to take care of the food. If the blood is thin the stomach functions sluggishly, food lies undigested, gas forms and causes pains in various parts of the body. Instead of getting nourishment from the blood the system gets poison.

Relief from this condition can be obtained by the tonic treatment which Mr. Joseph Willett, of No. 66 Bangor street, Augusta, Me., U.S.A., tried and now recommends to his friends.

"I became badly run down following a severe cold," says Mr. Willett, "My stomach was badly affected and I suffered frequently from severe pains after eating. I had sour stomach at times and dizzy spells. I lost flesh and it seemed as though I did not have any strength.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I began the treatment. Soon I felt greatly improved and continued taking the pills until I was restored to health. I am no longer tired and do not become exhausted easily. My stomach does not trouble me and I eat with comfort and enjoyment without fear of after effects. I have regained my strength and the dizzy spells have disappeared. I certainly can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

A booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat," which tells about this treatment, will be sent free on request by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, $1.50 the bottle, $8.—for 6 bottles, post free.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

Professor A. B. Keith writes in the *Times*:

The report that the State Department at Washington is far from favourably impressed with the British and French attitude on the question of Mesopotamian oil suggests an interesting point as to the meaning of Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. We have been assured by Lord Milner that the exploitation by the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand of the phosphate deposits of Nauru is consistent with that article, on the plea that in the case of the South Pacific Islands the article provides merely respect for safeguards in the interests of the indigenous population, and that these safeguards do not include—as *prima facie* would seem to be the case—the "equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League" expressly specified in the case of Central African mandates. But Lord Milner's apologia was based on the fact that the provisions for the Pacific Islands and South-West Africa were a compromise between the desire of the Dominions for frank annexation and the United States support of the mandatory system, and has no application to the case of Mesopotamia. It appears, therefore, that it is impossible to deny the obligation of the mandatory for Mesopotamia to secure the *regime* of equal opportunities, whether the mandatory actually undertakes the administration or confines itself to administrative advice and assistance.

I am wholly unable to understand how the obligations imposed by the League Covenant are to be reconciled with the agreement regarding petroleum concluded on April 25 at San Remo between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand, which appears to me to be open to all the criticisms adduced in the case of Nauru, while the reply then made by Lord Milner is inapplicable. For the British Government itself to develop the Mesopotamian oilfield appears to be wholly incompatible with the obligations of a mandatory State, as opposed to a State exercising a veiled annexation, and the manifest duty of the mandatory appears to be to advise the Mesopotamian Administration that in the grant of concessions for oil strict impartiality must be observed between nationals of the State and members of the League.

The question is one of far more than theoretic interest; the deplorable waste of British and Indian lives—apart from the enormous expenditure involved—in the pacification of Mesopotamia is the more unjustifiable if it is incurred in the pursuit of a policy which, persisted in, will endanger Anglo-American relations and ruin all belief in the honesty of the mandatory system.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE,"

Having arrived from the above Port Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 13th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.
St. George's Building.
Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, January 7, 1921

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PILSNA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

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SPORT.

SERVICES FOOTBALL.

"TAMAR" v. WILTS.

"Tamar" kicked off, and immediately assumed the offensive, but secured very little advantage, being repulsed without much difficulty by the defence, which was playing a very steady game. With beautiful combination, the Wilts transferred the ball to the other end of the field, but the attack was spoiled by Menham being pulled up for offside. Soon afterwards Amor sent in a long shot which Mitch caught easily and punted to midfield. The Wilts kept up the pressure and forced a corner. Swanborough took the kick but sent the ball out. "Tamar" got away after this, and were awarded two corners in quick succession. Both kicks were well taken, but the forwards in front of goal failed to convert. Play became very fast after this, with the defence on both sides exchanging hefty kicks. After a lot of give and take, the "Tamar" went in. Adams received a well timed pass from Routley, and dodging the backs, beat Green with a low shot. From the centre the Wilts attacked, and were all out for the equalizer, but Mitch was in form, and cleared from all angles. Half time came with the scores in favour of "Tamar" by one goal to *nil*.

The Wilts pressed at the resumption, and were very dangerous until Barrett saved the situation by kicking to touch. The throw-in was ruled by the referee as irregular, and the Wilts were given a free kick. They lost no time in getting in, but Barrett again proved a thorn in their side, and tackling well, cleared to midfield. When "Tamar" got to the other end of the field, Sweeney missed a very easy chance by kicking the ball weakly to Green's foot when a yard away from goal. This did not discourage the attackers who returned in real earnest. Routley made an individual run down the wing and ended up with a perfect cut across goal. Green caught the ball, but before he could get rid of it, Routley rushed in and bundled him and the ball into the net for "Tamar's" second goal. Another *melee* took place in front of the Wilts goal immediately after the centre. In this struggle, Styles collided heavily with one of the defenders and had to leave the field. Both goalies had a lot to do after this. Mitch proved impossible to beat, while Green did his best and saved some very difficult shots. During one of the "Tamar" attacks, Adams received when close in and sent in a spinning shot which proved too much for Green. With the "Tamar" three up, the Wilts attacked with determination from the centre. A well sustained combined attack soon found them in the danger zone. Here Swanborough was placed in possession and beat Mitch with a fast shot. Heartened, the Wilts returned to the attack, but the "Tamar" defence was determined not to let anything through, and the ball was cleared. From midfield, the "Tamar" broke away and Adams sent in a lofty shot which hit the crossbar and rebounded into play. Routley took a first time shot and scored. The final whistle came shortly after with the "Tamar" winners by four goals to one. In view of the fact that the Wilts turned out without Giles and Jeffries, and had to pick two men from the ground to fill the gap, they did very well in making play even, and on the exchanges, they did not deserve to lose by so big a margin.

Mr. Jones was the referee."

"HAWKINS" v. "AMBROSE."

The "Ambrose" fielded a weak side, and paid the penalty, being defeated to the tune of 4 goals to 1. For the first quarter of an hour after the kick-off, they were continuously on the defensive, and but for Harwood being very keen, would have been one goal down very early in the game. On their return after a short struggle in midfield, the "Hawkins" were determined, and breaking through the defence rather easily, gave Russell a chance. He did not hesitate, but taking a first time shot, beat Harwood. From the centre, Edridge set the "Ambrose" forwards going, and when near goal passed to Ralph. The latter tested Jones, but he was in position and cleared in grand style. When the "Hawkins" next attacked, they forced a corner and from a beautiful delivery, Dyer put his side two up. The "Ambrose" took up the offensive in earnest and when near goal, Ralph was placed in possession. He was careful this time and made no mistake. When the half time came, the "Ambrose" was attacking, but they did not score again, and the "Hawkins" led by the odd goal in three.

The resumption saw the "Hawkins" on the war path. They gave the defence no rest, and after a warm five minutes, Harwood was beaten. The "Ambrose" made an attempt to get away, but the "Hawkins" had their measure now and gave them no chance. The ball was mostly in "Ambrose" territory during this half, with the "Hawkins" forwards subjecting the citadel to a hot bombardment with shots from all angles. Corners were frequent, but the excitement was so keen that they were not taken full advantage of, and many of the kicks sent the ball behind. Towards the close of the game, Dyer beat Harwood with a fast ground shot which possibly no goalie could have saved. The game ended with the "Hawkins" winners by four goals to one.

Mr. Wells was in charge of the whistle.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent H. K. C. C. v. The Navy on Saturday at 2.15 p.m., on the Club ground:—W. C. D. Turner (capt.), D. E. Donally, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, J. C. Fletcher, P. Jacks, T. E. Pearce, H. A. Sawyer, F. S. Sutton, R. L. D. Wodehouse and L. G. Davies.

C.S.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. on the University ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday next:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, H. E. Strange, R. C. Witchell, P. J. Ling, E. Fincher, G. H. Piercy, A. R. Sutherland, F. J. de Rome and W. H. Edmonds.

C.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Chinese in the above League match on the home ground, on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), Un Hew Ean, H. Ching, J. Wong, Choa Man Ping, Geo. Lee, Lo Man Pun, Yew Man Hon, Wei Lee Son, Hung Man To and Lai Kun.

BOXING.

THE BECKETT-MORAN BOUT.

In the course of one of his weekly contributions to the *News of the World*, on December 5, Jim Driscoll, retired Featherweight Champion of the World, dealing with the Joe Beckett v. Frank Moran fight which was to be staged at the Albert Hall, London, on December 10, says:—

I notice that the gentlemen of the press are well pleased with the condition of Moran, for which I am glad, as we want to see both men at their best. Beckett was not suited by the climate on the Thames, so he did the right thing in hurrying back to finish his preparation at his native town, and I have reason to believe that he also will be thoroughly tuned up. It is going to be a great clash. We are hardly expecting a win on points for either, but let me assure you that Beckett is not dismayed at the tales of "Mary Ann." It matters not to Joe whether "Mary Ann" or "Sarah Jane" is to be put into service; he means to fight it out, and Moran, for whom I have great regard, will be the first to recognise that, in our champion, he will be opposed by a good combination of the boxer and fighter. Moran will have to land his "Mary Ann" punch effectively before he can hope to win, and I rather fancy that Beckett will by no means be idle whilst the Pittsburg dentist is attempting to end the contest. Should Moran win, then he will deserve to be congratulated, but if our Joe does the trick, it is to be hoped that the British public will be generous in their praise, for Beckett has done much for boxing in this country, and should be recognised as the best we have in the heavyweight class.

Certain it is that the Albert Hall will be taxed to its utmost capacity next Friday evening, when the heavyweight champion of England, Joe Beckett, is to meet Frank Moran, of America, in a 20-rounds contest. Despite his quick defeat by Carpentier, we are convinced that Beckett is a worthy champion, and if he can overcome Moran he will be fully justified in seeking more extended honours. He will, in all probability, pay his long-promised trip to the States, and his style of fighting should appeal to the sports on the other side of the Atlantic. Both Moran and Beckett may be described as fighters rather than boxers, but what little there is in it from a scientific point of view would be on the side of Beckett. Moran is somewhat crude in his methods, but we are quite prepared to admit that he may have a harder punch than the English champion. It seems to us that the man who gets home the first real good punch will prove the winner, and in a contest of this kind anything may happen. Moran has met clever boxers, and survived by reason of his capacity to take hard punches, and his ruggedness. Bombardier Wells, for instance, was a vastly better boxer than Moran, but his punches had little effect on the American, who ultimately gained a decisive win. Moran, too, has had a wider experience than Beckett, and in this connection it should not be overlooked that he went the scheduled distance with two world's champions—20 rounds with Jack Johnson and 10 rounds with Jess Willard. With his ruggedness, endurance, experience, and punching power, Moran is the greatest test our champion has had so far. If we take a line through Frank Goddard, who is assisting Moran in his training, there is not much in it between Beckett and Moran, both having beaten the big farmer in two rounds, and, in our endeavour to name the winner, we shall rely on Beckett. We consider him a better boxer than Moran, faster and more active on his feet, and Moran's form against Tom Cowler at the Holborn Stadium last April was not anything to write home about. Moran bases the greatest hope on his famous right-hand wallop but he leaves himself very open in his endeavour to land it, and this will be a dangerous proceeding with a man like Beckett. The contest will be staged at about 9.15. Carpentier arrives the night before the fight, and will be introduced in the ring with Beckett and Moran, one of whom he is practically sure to meet at an early date.

BILLIARDS.

GRAY AT ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

At the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders yesterday evening, Mr. George Gray, the world's record break holder, played an exhibition game with Mr. W. Brown, in the presence of a large crowd. The game was 700 up, and Gray gave a handicap of 300. He won by a margin of 65 points. The game could not be called thrilling, but it was interesting and well worth watching. Brown played a very consistent game, and was quite up to expectations, although the much looked for break of 50, which it was whispered he was capable of, did not materialize. The final scores were: Gray 700; Brown 635. Gray's breaks were: 53, 44, 31 (twice), 28, 27 (twice), 24, 23, 20 (twice) and 30 (unfinished), while Brown's best was 21. He had many minor breaks under 20. At the close of the game, Gray demonstrated some of his shots.

At the V.R.C. to-night, Gray will play an exhibition game with Mr P. Yvanovich, the Colony's Champion. Gray will concede the usual handicap of 300. A good game is anticipated. Sailors and soldiers will be admitted to the unreserved seats for $1 each.

SOME HOME NOTES.

Mr. Melbourne Inman, the holder of the Billiards Championship from 1912 to 1920, contributed the following notes to a Home paper in mail week:—

I can assure you that the echoes of the sayings and doings of what is happening in London's sporting circles can be as well heard up in Glasgow as anywhere else. It is a very small world, too; and I think you see things in a truer light some little distance off, than when you are right on the spot. Do I know the Australasian amateur champion, Mr. J. R. Hooper, who arrived in London last week-end, to take part in the coming Amateur Championship? I should say so. He is one of the world's crack amateurs, and his skill is more highly esteemed "down under" than even that of their late amateur champion, Mr. J. B. Belfield. I offer our visitor the warmest congratulations on his fine sporting pluck in travelling several thousands of miles, at his own expense, just to see how he stands with the best of our amateurs, notably our much-improved champion, Mr. Sidney H. Fry. It is quite likely, by all accounts, that the two may be as well matched over the golf links as on the billiard table. If I may offer Mr. Hooper a little advice, it is to get himself accustomed to the ivory ball "angle," and the livelier movements. And, unless it is his good fortune to have a nice, dense-centred, steady-rolling set used in his games, he will be wanting something with more powder in it than the 14oz. cue he is said to play with. He will need to get the hang of the "run throughs" and "screws" and "side" shots, which differ so much in the two kinds of balls. Anyhow, I wish him the best of luck in his attack on our Amateur Championship. He is not too badly "drawn," although he is due to turn out in the first of the preliminary heats, on Monday week, against one of the old-time amateur champions (both all-in and spot-barred), in Mr. S. S. Christey, who should prove a pretty good "trial horse" for the overseas champion. Have I noticed anything about a challenge from Willie Smith to myself? "Have you noticed it?" is the mild way a Scottish friend put the question to me. If I had been at the other end of the world, instead of among the Lowland Scots, that challenge would have come through to me all right. I have had some home-thrusts levelled at me before this, and where I would once have never rested until I had repaid them with interest, Willie Smith's remarks only leave me as cold as ice. I won't allow them to hurt or offend. The suggestion that I withdrew my name last year from the championship because I was afraid of being beaten by him is not correct. And it is really funny to me to find him now saying, "I have done everything that is humanly possible for a title-holder to do to get Inman to ratify the match he has, over and over again, publicly and privately expressed a desire to make." Why, when I was after him—and well after him at that—last April, when he had his blushing honours thick upon him, what was the reply? He said he would have none of me unless we came together in this season's Championship. Am I stating the truth? The only thing I have ever been rattled about is not getting a match, and possibly never getting one. My chief reason for entering this season's Championship was to try and get a shot at him. Yet now he states he is the one who wanted a match, and that I wouldn't give him the chance of showing what he could do with me. Well, I like his way of trying to make black look like white. But there is going to be no quibble from me. I am satisfied with everything he proposes, so long as it is "fair, square, and above-board." I have a reputation to lose, as well as he—although you might not think so, if you only hear one side of the story. The stake money (£500 a-side) is quite agreeable to me; 16,000 points up, on level terms, under championship rules and conditions, is what I would have suggested myself, if my good friend, Smith, had not stepped in front of me; the biggest end of the receipts to the winner, and the smallest end to the loser, makes, I must say, division according to the way each one acquits himself. I am in to make the match—that can be relied on. The only stipulations I make are: A time-limit each session, no changing the balls in the middle of a "break," and a prompt covering of the deposit I intend to put up on my return from Scotland.

SHOOTING.

H.K.V.D.C. COMPETITIONS.

We are asked to state for the information of the shooting enthusiasts that the H.K.V.D.C. are holding a Rifle Competition open to H.M. Naval and Military Forces in the Colony, as well as all Civilians, on the same lines as the Championship of the Colony was run in former years by the H.K. Police Reserve, on the 29th of January at King's Park Range at 9 a.m. An open Revolver Competition will also be held.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions for the Rifle competition are N.R.A. 1920 King's Prize, Second Stage. 10 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. No sighting shots. No Slings. Windgauges not to be used. They must be central. Any infringement of these conditions means disqualification. The entrance fee is 50 cents which should be sent to Mr C. E. Frith, c/o Sanitary Department offices, G. P. O. Building. Entries close on Saturday 15 inst.

PRIZES.

Aggregates: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

RANGE PRIZES.

One prize for best total at each range.

REVOLVER COMPETITION.

Open to all comers. Unlimited entries at 20 cents per 6 shots. Any type of Revolver or pistol may be used. Time allowed 2 minutes. Entries will be taken on the range. Competitors provide their own ammunition, which can be purchased on the range. Copies of the Programme may be had on application at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTIANS AND WAR.

[*To the Editor of the "China Mail."*]

Dear Sir,—The address given by Mr. Mackintosh at the Helena May Institute on the 11th is merely another example of how Biblical phrases can be used in support of almost any view.

He would have us believe on the strength of a text that Christ preaches *War* and how he can reconcile this belief with the advice to love our enemies, to feed them when they are hungry and to give them drink when they thirst, will be beyond the comprehension of most of your readers.

Were we not all taught to believe that Christianity is essentially a doctrine of peace and goodwill towards men?

There are so many varieties of Christianity being preached in China to-day that to add to the list as Mr. Mackintosh is doing will only create further confusion in the minds of both Europeans and Chinese. Mr. Mackintosh has enunciated a type of Christianity which would have as one of its fundamental ideas the preaching of *War*. Conceive what this means to-day—poison gas, torpedoing of hospital ships, ruthless murder of non-combatants—women and children shattered by aerial bombs, and reflect that a future war will be much more terrible than the last and reflect also that Mr Mackintosh would persuade us that this is Christianity.

Surely a storm of protest will be evoked from the other preachers in the Colony.

His deductions also from the teaching of history are of the most rudimentary and shallow kind. Peace and vice, war and virtue are the conclusions he draws and preaching of this nature is too dangerous to be allowed to pass unchallenged. He forgets that nearly all our history books are filled with the most unreliable and prejudiced material—undue prominence usually being attached to Kings and Wars while the peaceful, continuous, unnoticed development of the mass of the people remains unrecorded. Mr. Mackintosh should read Norman Angell who will present to him strong arguments to prove that peace has as many heroes and heroic episodes as War. It might be argued indeed from this war, that the effect of war is wholly bad. Never have our courts had such a crop of divorce cases as during and after this war and we have read lately of the serious prevalence of cargo pilfering in factories, warehouses and ships. In fact it would seem that war loosens the whole moral fibre of the peoples engaged and that many years of peace are required to eradicate its evil influences and develop the ordinary virtues again.

A detailed criticism of the remaining points in Mr. Mackintosh's sermon would only serve to show their weakness but the whole address is merely an extravagance of exaggeration, distortion and ridiculous assertion. The paradox in his peroration that in battle there shall be peace" requires further elucidation than he gives and it is sad to reflect that there are still men of reputed education who can talk of "the promise of the angels".

Yours sincerely,
PAX.

WOMAN DUPED.

VALUABLE RING STOLEN.

PLAUSIBLE STRANGER.

A Chinese married woman living in Yingwah Terrace, last night visited a friend in Albion Street, and there met a man with whom she soon got into friendly conversation. The man greatly admired a ring set with a diamond which she was wearing, and at his request she took it off her finger for him to examine. The man took the ring to the verandah, and while the woman was engaged in conversation with her friend, slipped out of the house unnoticed with the ring, which was valued at $1,200. The woman and her friend searched everywhere for the thief but could not find him. A report was made to the police the same night, and detectives were at once sent out to make enquiries at the pawnshops, but failed to trace the missing ring. This morning all the wharves and railway stations were watched without success.

The War Office has authorised payment to locally engaged Clerks and Writers in War Department employ at Hongkong of a temporary War Bonus of 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates of wages, with effect from April 19th, 1920. This temporary war increase will only be paid so long as that granted to corresponding employees of the Colonial Government remains in force and is subject to the same conditions as to revision and withdrawal as that granted by the Colonial Government. It will be regarded as temporary and due to, and dependent on, the existence of abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the War. Grants under the Superannuation Acts will not be affected by this increase.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE.

EDAM CHEESE	80	cents per lb.
GRUYER'S CHEESE	80	„ „ „
FRENCH CHEESE	80	„ „ „
COULOMMIER CHEESE ...	30	„ „ pat
PICNIC CHEESE	30	„ „ jar

DEVONSHIRE CREAM ... 80 cents per phial
STERILIZED MILK ... ... 35 „ „ pint
(suitable for carrying on voyages).

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

THE GREATEST AND CHEAPEST SALE EVER HELD IN HONGKONG

WILL COMMENCE

— ON —

MONDAY, Jan. 17th.

— AT —

WHITEAWAY'S

THE LARGEST CASH STORE IN THE COLONY.

TWO LARGE FLOORS FULL OF BARGAINS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK is included in this SALE and the REDUCTIONS are GENEROUS to enable us to reduce our Stock by Stocktaking which takes place in February.

COME EARLY TO SECURE THE BEST BARGAIN.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

DE VALERA IN IRELAND.

FATEFUL PROCLAMATION EXPECTED SHORTLY.

DUBLIN CASTLE'S INFORMATION.

LONDON, January 12.

The *Star* states that Dublin Castle has discovered the whereabouts of De Valera in Ireland, how he landed, and with whom he is conferring, and has instructed that he shall not be arrested unless he delivers a seditious speech. His proclamation to the Irish people is expected shortly. Upon this the fate of the reconciliation movement largely depends. Meanwhile, the Government is waiting for the Sinn Fein members of Parliament to define their position.

ORGANISED ATTACK ON TROOP TRAIN.

LONDON, January 12.

A large body of Sinn Feiners placed boulders on the line and derailed a troop train in Co. Donegal. They opened fire with a heavy fusilade but fortunately there were no casualties among the troops. This is the first deliberate organised attack on a troop train.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

TIME NEVER MORE FAVOURABLE FOR LIMITATION.

WASHINGTON, January, 12.

Mr. Daniels submitted to the House of Representatives naval committee what he described as approximately complete data of the relative sea strength of the three great naval powers, for the purpose of showing that there had never been a time more favourable for a movement towards the limitation of naval armaments. General Bliss, former American representative on the Supreme War Council in Paris, said that he believed if the United States called for a full, free, and fair international discussion for the reduction of armaments a favourable response would be prompt and inevitable.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, January 12.

A feature of American exchange is the marked buoyancy of Sterling which yesterday reached 3/77 dollars. To-day's maximum quotation is 3/77½.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Jan 16.—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.
16.—I.C.S.N. Kwongsang.
16.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.
18.—C. N. Luchow.
20.—D. L. Haihong.

AMOY.

Jan. 16.—O.S.K. Amakusa M.
16.—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.
18.—C. N. Suiyang.
20.—D. L. Haihong.

FOOCHOW.

Jan. 20.—D. L. Haihong.

SHANGHAI.

Jan. 14.—B. F. Anchises.
15.—C. N. Chenan.
16.—I.C.S.N. Kwongsang.
19.—I.C.S.N. Wingsang.
18.—C. N. Suiyang.
20.—C. N. Sinkiang.
26.—P. & O. Dunera.
30.—L. T. (D. & Co.) Hungaria
Feb. 11.—B. F. Teiresias.
18.—B. F. Titan.
23.—P. & O. Dilwara.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO

Jan. 20.—C. N. Kwangse.

DAIREN.

Jan 20.—C. N. Kwangse.

TSINGTAO.

Jan. 15.—C. N. Chenan.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Jan. 19.—I.C.S.N. Loksang.

PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

Jan. 15.—C. N. Kaifong.

KEELUNG.

Jan. 16.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

TAKAO.

Jan. 16—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.

SAIGON.

Jan. 18.—M. M. Andre Lebon.
20.—D. L. Lake Onawa.
31.—M. M. Paul Lecat.
Feb. 2.—O. S. K. Unnan Maru.

BANGKOK.

Jan. 18.—C. N. Luchow.
Feb. 2.—O. S. K. Unnan Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Jan. 14.—I.C.S.N. Hangsang.
Feb. 2.—O. S. K. Unnan Maru.
7.—C. M. S. China.
Apr. 3.—C. M. S. Nile.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

Jan. 14.—I.C.S.N. Yuensang
Mar. 19.—C. M. S. Nanking.

SANDAKAN.

Jan. 20.—I. C. S. N. Hinsang.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Jan. 15.—J.C.J.L. Van Waerwyck.
20.—D. L. Glymont.
22.—J.C.J.L. Tjikembang.
22.—N.Y.K. (D.&Co.) Riojun M.
28.—J.C.J.L. Tjilatjap.
31.—J.C.J.L. Haiyang.
Feb. 11.—N.Y.K. (D.&Co.) Macassar M.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.
(Via Rangoon).

Jan. 20.—I.C.S.N. Laisang.
Feb. 3.—N. Y. K. Sanuki Maru.
4.—B. I. A. Takada.
15.—B. I. A. Japan.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Jan. 20.—O. S. K. Kasado Maru.
Feb. 10.—P. & O. Dunera.
19.—P. & O. Lahore.
Mar. 5.—P. & O. Alipore.
7.—P. & O. Dilwara.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Jan. 17.—C. & A. Hwah Ping.
18.—N. Y. K. Nikko Maru.
21.—E. & A. Eastern.
Feb. 10.—C. & A. Victoria.
15.—N. Y. K. Aki Maru.
16.—E. & A. Kanowna.
Mar. 9.—E. & A. St. Albans.

JAPAN PORTS.

Jan. 17.—B. I. A. Takada.
17.—M. M. Armand Behic.
17.—B. F. Mentor.
18.—N. Y. K. Totomi Maru.
18.—N. Y. K. Fumano Maru.
18.—N. Y. K. Aki Maru.
19.—P. & O. Khiva.
20.—N. Y. K. (D.&Co.) Hokuto M.
21.—N. Y. K. Tamba Maru.
25.—P. & O. Lahore.
25.—B. F. Achilles.
26.—B. I. A. Japan.
26.—N. Y. K. Cap Finisterre.
28.—P. & O. Alipore.
28.—N.Y.K. Bombay Maru.
31.—E. & A. Kanowna.
Feb. 3.—P. & O. Nyanza.
4.—B. F. Helenus.
5.—M. M. Porthos.
6.—B. F. Eurypylus.
7.—N.Y.K. (D. & Co.) S'rang. M.
12.—B. F. Stentor.
15.—P. & O. Kashmir.
21.—E. & A. St. Albans.
26.—B. F. Keemun.
20.—P. & O. Khyber.
Mar. 4.—B. F. Idomeneus.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Jan. 14.—O. S. K. Arizona Maru.
15.—S. & D. Denel.
24.—A. L. Edmore.
28.—C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan.
Feb. 10.—C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
Mar. 15.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
31.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
Apr. 7.—C. P. O. S. Monteagle.
28.—C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
May 17.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.

VICTORIA.

Jan. 14.—O. S. K. Arizona Maru.
14.—A. L. Edmore.
28.—N. Y. K. Kashima Maru.
29.—N. Y. K. Tajima Maru.
Feb. 12.—N. Y. K. Suwa Maru.
Mar. 9.—N. Y. K. Fushimi Maru.

SEATTLE.

Jan. 14.—O. S. K. Arizona Maru.
25.—A. L. Edmore.
26.—N. Y. K. Kashima Maru.
29.—N. Y. K. Tajima Maru.
Feb. 5.—B. F. Teucer.
7.—A. L. Eldridge.
12.—N. Y. K. Suwa Maru.
17.—B. F. Protesilaus.
Mar. 9.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
10.—B. F. Talthybius.
12.—A. L. Wheatland M.
21.—A. L. City of Spokane.
Apr. 4.—B. F. Tyndareus.
May 4.—B. F. Teucer.
19.—B. F. Protesilaus.

TACOMA.

Jan. 14.—O. S. K. Arizona Maru.
24.—A. L. Edmore.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan. 21.—S. & D. West Islip.
25.—C. M. S. Nile.
Feb. 7.—T. K. K. Shinyo Maru.
15.—D. L. West Ira.
24.—T. K. K. Persia Maru.
25.—C.M.S. China.
Mar. 7.—T. K. K. Korea Maru.
30.—C. M. S. Nanking.

LOS ANGELES.

Feb. 2.—L.A.P.N. West Hixton.

PORTLAND.

Feb. 7.—A. L. Abercos.
Mar. 7.—A. L. Pawlet.
Apr. 4.—A. L. Coaxet.

VALPARAISO.

Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Salino Cruz, Balbao, Callao, Arica & Iquique).

Jan. 17.—T. K. K. Kiyo Maru.
Feb. 1.—T. K. K. Reiyo Maru.
Mar. 12.—T. K. K. Anyo Maru.
May 12.—T. K. K. Seiyo Maru.

NEW YORK.
(Via Panama.)

Jan. 15.—O. S. K. Amur Maru.
20.—P. L. Gaelic Prince.
23.—S. & D. Bolton Castle.
25.—S. & D. Eurna.
Feb. 5.—A. L. Satsuma.
22.—D. L. Bessie Dollar.
(Via Suez.)
Jan. 22.—D. L. Esther Dollar.
25.—B. F. Agamemnon
Mar. 1.—B. F. Kentucky.

NEW ORLEANS.

Feb. 7.—O. S. K. Hamburg Maru.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.

(Via Singapore, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.

Mar. 5.—O. S. K. Seattle Maru.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Jan. 16.—L. T. (D. & Co.) Nippon.
Feb. 6.—L. T. Pilsna.
Mar. 3.—L. T. Hungaria

GENOA.

Jan. 18.—B. F. Hector.
24.—B. F. Bellerophon.

MARSEILLES.

Jan. 18.—M. M. Andre Lebon.
31.—M. M. Paul Lecat.

LONDON.

Jan. 14.—H. M. T. Bremen.
15.—B. F. Rhesus.
23.—P. & O. Plassy.
24.—N. Y. K. Shidzuoka Maru.
24.—B. F. Oanfa.
30.—G. L. Glenluce.
Feb. 4.—N. Y. K. Kaga Maru.
5.—P. & O. Delta.
6.—N.Y.K. Lisbon Maru.
6.—B. F. Ixion.
7.—E. L. City of Florence.
8.—B. F. Lyacon.
10.—O. S. K. Himalaya Maru.
10.—P. & O. Bremen.
12.—G. L. Glenade.
18.—N. Y. K. Yokohama Maru.
22.—B. F. Mentor.
Mar. 1.—B. F. Teiresias.
3.—B. F. Ningchow
4.—P. & O. Kashgar.
4.—N. Y. K. Tamba Maru.
8.—B. F. Helenus.
11.—B. F. Stentor.
18.—P. & O. Kashmir.

LIVERPOOL.

Jan. 18.—B. F. Hector.
24.—B. F. Bellerophon.
Feb. 4.—B. F. Anchises.
8.—B. F. Knight Templar.
21.—B. F. Lyacon.
Mar. 1.—B. F. Titan.
8.—B. F. Achilles.
22.—B. F. Ningchow.

ANTWERP.

Jan. 30.—B. F. Ixion.
Feb. 4.—N. Y. K. Kaga Maru.
10.—O. S. K. Himalaya Maru.
18.—N. Y. K. Yokohama Maru.
22.—B. F. Lyacon.
Mar. 3.—B. F. Ningchow.
4.—N. Y. K. Tamba Maru.

ROTTERDAM.

Feb. 8.—N. Y. K. Lisbon Maru.
21.—J.C.J.L. Ameland.

AMSTERDAM.

Jan. 15.—B. F. Rhesus.
21.—J.C.J.L. Borneo.
24.—B. F. Oanfa.
30.—B. F. Ixion.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.
Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.
We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES in:
SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN
PEKING MANILA CANTON
HCANGSHA

Pain's Enemy

SLOAN'S Liniment is proclaimed the world over as being Pain's greatest enemy.
Multitudes of people use and recommend it.
Rheumatic aches and pains instantly obey its command and disappear.
It penetrates right to the sore spot. No need of rubbing.
It does its work thoroughly.
Give it a trial.
One bottle will convince you.
At all druggists and dealers.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
(PAIN'S ENEMY)

Sole Agents:
MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA) LTD.,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 13th JANUARY, 1921.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

Sterling Exchange 2/11¼ T. T.

Banks.	
Hongkong Banks	$815 s. 815/20 sa.
East Asia Bank	124 b.
Marine Insurances.	
Canton Insurance	$376 b.
North China Insurance ...	T153 n.
Union Insurance	$116 n.
Yangtsze Insurance	$23 n.
Far Easterns	T 20 n.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire Insurance ...	$125 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance ...	$316 b.
Shipping.	
Douglases	$63 n.
H. K. Steamboats	$24½ b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$24 b.
Do. (Def.) 200 s. L.R. 195 n. H.K.R.	
Shell Transports	12?/- b.
Star Ferries	$28 b.
Refineries.	
China Sugars ... $216 b.	245 sa.
Malabon Sugars	$50 n.
Mining.	
Kailan Mining Adm. ...	100/- s.
Langkats ... ... / Shanghai Loans ... / S'hai Explorations	Comb. T14 b.
Raubs ... ... $0.65 b.	$1 s.
Tronoh Mines	25/- n.
Ural Caspians	18/- s.
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$92½ b.
H. & W. Docks	$163 b.
S'hai Docks...	T116¼ s.
New Engineerings ...	T 24 n.
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Central Estates	$123 b.
Hongkong Hotels... $160 b.	160 sa.
Hongkong Lands...	$131 b.
Humphreys	$8½ b.
Kowloon Lands	$39½ b.
Land Reclamations	$140 s.
West Points	$55 b
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cotton	T 350 b.
Kung Yiks	T 33 b.
Laou Kung Mows	—
Orientals	T 16 b.
Shanghai Cotton ...	T 105 b.
Yangtszepoos	T 23½ b.
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	$9½ b. 9¼ sa.
China-Borneos	—
China Lights ... Old	$8 b.
New	$6½ b.
China Providents	$8 n.
Dairy Farms, ...	$22 n.
H. K. Electrics	$18½ b.
Macao Do.	$30 n.
Hongkong Ropes	$22 b.
Hongkong Tramways $7.30 b.	7.40 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old) ...	$7½ b.
Do. (New)...	$0.85 b.
Steam Laundries	$5 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10 n.
Water-boats	$16 b.
Watsons	$8.30 b.
Wm. Powells	$20 b.
Wiseman's	$35 b.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug 17, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 1 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hankow Branch: Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ,, 10 ,,
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ,, 15 ,,
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ,, 15 ,,
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ,, 10 ,,
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ,, 15 ,,
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ,, 10 ,,

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m., 9 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 3? minutes
11.45 p.m

SATURDAYS

EXTRA CAR—12.00 midnight

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ,, 10 ,,
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ,, 15 ,,
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ,, 10 ,,
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ,, 15 ,,
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ,, 10 ,,
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ,, 15 ,,
6.30 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ,, 10 ,,

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January, 13, 1921.

On London—
Bank, Wire 2/11-¼
,, On demand, ...2/11-⅜
,, 30 days' sight, ...2/11-½
,, 4 months' sight, ...3/-¼
Credits, 4 months' sight ...3/1-⅛
Documentary 4 months' sight 3/1-⅜

On Paris—
On demand, ... 910
Credits, 4 months' sight, ... 970

On New York—
On demand, ... 55¼
Credits, 60 days' sight ... 57⅛

On Bombay—
Wire, ... 204
On demand ... ... —

On Calcutta—
Wire, ... 204
On demand ... ... —

On Singapore—
On demand 123

On Manila—
On demand, ... 124

On Shanghai—
On demand ... ...
30 days' sight (private paper)

On Yokohama—
On demand, ... 116¾

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 45.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 6.60 n.
Silver (per oz.) 40

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub. ... ⅞ % dis.
,, 10 ,, ... ¼ % dis.
,, 5 ,, ... 1.7 % p.m.
Canton coins ,, ... 18.5 % dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 9 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cash... ... 5 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ...
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... ... 18½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... ... $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling ... £1,500,000
Silver ... $33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,—Chairman,
A.H. Compton, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | Hon Mr. J. Johnstone,
G. T. M Edkins, Esq. |
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN Esq.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—G. H. STITT Esq

LONDON BANKERS.
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 17, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... F. 30,000,000
SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... Andre Berthelot.
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Hongkong	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyon	Swatow
Canton	Marseille	Tientsin
Dunkerque	Moukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Pekin	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTARGIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 15, 1920.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorized Capital ... F.100,000,000 £8,333,333
Paid-Up Capital F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Fund... F. 17,353,284 £1,446,107
Special Reserve F. 25,180,000 £2,098,333

HEAD OFFICE—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—Batavia.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Calcutta	Rangoon
Cheribon	Samarang
Djember	Shanghai
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaja
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta (Solo)
Langsa	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

London Bankers: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 25. 1920.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,800,000
Paid-up Capital 1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... 1,050,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND, ... 200,000.00

DIRECTORS:—
Mr. Fung Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong.
Mr. F. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek.
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager, Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager, Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL ... Frs. 68,400,000.00
RESERVE FUNDS ... Frs. 68,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行 銀 國 中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 4,116,772.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Connaught Road, Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months—3% per annum
For 6 months—4% per annum
For 12 months—5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI.
Manager.

Hongkong, January 24, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of board of directors
Mr. Wong Shin Ham.
Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. Holum
Asst Manager ... Mr. K. T. Wong
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed deposits bear interests at rates of 3%, 4% and 5% per annum respectively.

L. S. HOLUM,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2, 1920.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... ,, 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ,, 9,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL (fully paid up)... Y.100,000,000
RESERVE FUND 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKIN
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DALNY)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONOLULU	SHIMONOSEKI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KAI YUAN	SOURABAYA
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 13, 1920.

NOTICES.

"SOLIGNUM"

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"SOLIGNUM"

DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

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JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

9, Ice House Street, Hongkong

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

The war having been financed, for the most part, by means that violated all economic laws, the coming of peace has produced grave and difficult economic problems which clamour for solution. If money were scarce, more of it was printed. All wars have been financed by this method of inflation, and therefore the problems of to-day are not different in broad outline from those that the world has had to grapple with after every great war, or series of wars. Whatever differences there may be in detail are those arising from changes in the political, social, and economic structure of the time. Under the hot sun of inflation, prosperity, expressed in the number of monetary tokens asked and given for an article, grew with the rapidity of the legendary beanstalk; the Government spent freely and prodigally; Labour received higher and higher wages, and paid higher and higher prices for the things it wanted; sellers of goods earned big profits, paid handsome dividends, and divided "melons" on the wholly erroneous assumption that the financial millennium had arrived. Even after the war ended, this feverish prosperity continued; to some extent it was facilitated by the "pegging" of certain foreign exchanges at an artificially high value, which gave foreign countries an inflated purchasing power in world markets; and to some extent it was due to a general failure to realize that the production of wealth, which alone can give value to money, had been in inverse ratio to the printing of paper currency. With the slowing down of inflation, and the "unpegging" of the exchanges, there has been a precipitate fall in purchasing power; the sterling value of European currencies has, on the whole, fallen by about 40 per cent. in the past year. The decrease in purchasing power is not confined to Europe, or to certain other foreign countries, the *Times* says. It is a world-wide phenomenon; and is simply an expression of the fact that prices generally had reached a level which the volume of credit, or buying power, was unable to sustain. An increasing volume of commodities, a reduction in the purchasing power of foreign paper moneys, and the failure of prices to adjust themselves accordingly, are the primary causes of the present deadlock in trade and commerce. Other causes have contributed to the present position—namely, heavy Government expenditure and the unrest of labour. The former is a more potent cause of the present economic situation than most Government are perhaps prepared to admit. No less than 20 per cent. of the world's Budgets are this year to be devoted to war, or preparation for war; and in the view of one distinguished banker, the civilized world is faced with the task of choosing between disarmament and repudiation. Even if that be an exaggerated view, the financial situation of the world is so serious—three out of every four civilized nations have a deficit this year—that it cannot be lightly disregarded.

In any case, a reduction of Government expenditure is absolutely urgent, especially on the part of the belligerent Powers. That will enable demand to revive by releasing money for expenditure on reproductive work. But demand can only revive with a rehabilitation of purchasing power. The revival of purchasing power on the Continent is dependent upon an increased production of commodities being made available for export, to be used in payment of goods imported. Failing that, securities from these countries must be taken. In the past 18 months it is estimated that the United States has taken 3500 million dollars' worth of European currency in payment of goods exported to Europe, and Great Britain also has taken a vast quantity of paper. Obviously there is a limit to this form of financing. Mere inflation is no remedy for a situation which has resulted from inflation and destruction of wealth. New production and a stoppage of inflation are the only remedies. Labour is beginning to realize, by the growing volume of unemployment, that an inflated wage is a twin sister of a vanishing job; that shorter hours and reduced output are inconsistent with the need for an increased production and lower prices. Wages are already beginning to come down in the United States and also in this country; but, as prices fall, Labour should find no difficulty in accepting a nominal reduction in wages, if the lower wages will purchase the same quantity of goods. Financial embarrassments, as a result of the falling off in demand and the decline in prices, are an inevitable feature of the process of readjustment, but they need not cause undue concern. Apart from questions such as a reduction in taxation and the decontrol of commodities, the most urgent necessity of the economic situation is a conscious cooperative effort on the part of Labour and Capital to secure a reduction in costs of production and a consequent fall in prices as will enable demand to revive.

PLANET SATURN.

RARE PHENOMENA.

RINGS BECOME INVISIBLE.

During the winter and spring months some very rare and interesting phenomena connected with the rings of Saturn will take place, and as a result the planet will be seen temporarily devoid of its marvellous system of rings, says a home paper. At intervals of fifteen years the relative positions of the earth and Saturn are such that the extremely thin edge of the rings is presented to our view, and they appear as the thinnest possible line of light extending for some distance on each side of the body of the planet. When thus placed edgeways to the earth the rings are visible only in powerful telescopes, and subsequently they entirely disappear owing to the sun and earth being on opposite sides of the rings, so that we are looking at the unilluminated side.

More rarely the earth crosses the ring plane three times in a few months, and the sun once, and these successive passages are exceptionally interesting. That will be the case on this occasion, for the first time since 1862. For several years the southern sides of the rings have been presented to the earth, being most prominent seven years ago, because the earth was then at its maximum distance below them. Since then we have been moving up to meet the plane of the rings, which have therefore been slowly closing up and becoming less conspicuous. Recently the earth and the ring plane met, and we passed to the north side, leaving the sun on the south side. The rings are, therefore, now invisible. As Galileo lamented, when, soon after his discovery of the rings in 1610, they similarly disappeared, Saturn has apparently devoured his children. Galileo was ignorant of the true explanation of the disappearance (and subsequent reappearance, which he also observed with amazement), and it was left for the Dutch astronomer, Huyghens, to solve the mystery half a century later.

The other two crossings of the ring plane will be in April and August next. Before the earth can for the fourth time meet the plane the latter will have moved clear of the earth's orbit, and the rings will thereafter remain visible in 1936, being most open in 1928, when the angle between the plane and the earth will be at its maximum.

At present Saturn, which is situated in the constellation of Leo, does not rise until after midnight, but next month it will rise at the beginning, about midnight and at the end soon after 10 p.m. Those who possess small telescopes should keep the planet under observation. Such an opportunity will not recur for another sixty years.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"RHESUS"	15th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"OANFA"	24th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"IXION"	6th Feb.	Amsterdam London, & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	22nd Feb.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	1st Mar.	Amsterdam London, & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"HECTOR"	18th Jan.	Genoa & Liverpool
"BELLEROPHON"	24th Jan.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"ANCHISES"	5th Feb.	Liverpool & Glasgow
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	8th Feb.	Genoa, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TEUCER"	5th Feb.	Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver
"PROTESILAUS"	17th Feb.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	10th Mar.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"AGAMEMNON"	via Suez	25th January

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	5th Feb. (12 noon)	for Liverpool direct
"MENTOR"	22nd Feb.	for London direct
"TEIRESIAS"	1st March	for London direct
"STENTOR"	15th March	for London direct

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.	
Shanghai	Suiyang
SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.	
Shanghai	Kansu
Japan, Shanghai and Manila	Kashima Maru
MONDAY, JANUARY 17.	
Straits and Calcutta	Totomi Maru
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru
Straits	Kumano Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.		
Samshui and Wuchow	Kwongying	4 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	5 p.m.
Dairen	Providence	5 p.m.
*Shanghai, North China and *Japan	Kanagawa Maru	5 p.m.
*Haiphong	Haitan	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Arizona Maru	10 a.m.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Hangsang	1 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Yuensang	2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	H.M.T. Bremen	
Shanghai and North China	Anchises	3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Slavic Prince	4 p.m.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.		
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 14th inst. at 5 p.m.	Rhesus	
Shanghai and North China	Chenan	3 p.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Kwongsang	5 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok	Alaska Maru	5 p.m.
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Liuan	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.		
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakusa Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 17.		
Japan, Honolulu, & SAN FRANCISCO	Kiyo Maru	11 a.m.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.		
Swatow and Bangkok	Lochow	8 a.m.
Amoy, *Shanghai, & *North China	Suiyang	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Wingsang	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.		
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Dairen	Kwangse	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.		
Sandakan	Hinsang	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Laisang	1 p.m.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 5 p.m. Letters at 5 p.m.	Plassy	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Dilwara," yesterday:—Mr and Mrs Kelly, Mr and Mrs Henderson, Mr Will, Mr Cleveland, Mr and Mrs Hall, Mr C. G. Hill, Mr Bedford, Mr Nelson, Mr Richards, Mrs Nuttall, Mr Staples, Miss Ferreira, Miss Braine, Miss Neide, Messrs E. J. Wentz, E. Peden, A. Peden, Sloan, Norman, Mrs Rees, Miss Rees, Mr and Mrs Chase, Mrs Massey, Mr and Mrs Worthy, Mr D. T. Ferreira, Mr and Mrs Werry, Miss V. McMaster, Mrs W. Serantor, Miss Messinger, Dr Groce, Mr Gillispie, Messrs W. H. Kelly Cozey, Hall jun., Miss Collin, Mrs Bolfe, Miss Grant, Dr. Hallam, Mr S. E. Manning, Messrs Hirpich, J. A. Bayner, Mrs J. H. Bogue, Messrs Purves, D. A. Mackenzie, N. A. Bengali, and Vaid.

The s.s. "Mentor," (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on Jan. 12, for Hongkong and is due here on 17th inst. at 7 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 13d. 12h. 45m.—Communication between the Observatory and the Cable Company is interrupted.

From the few observations available it appears that the anticyclone has spread southward.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0·11 inches, against an average of 0·33 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 13th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N. winds, cloudy at first, clearing later.

2.—Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 13, 1921.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.37	39	100	NNE	1	r
Tuttiaff	"	30.19	42	100	NNE	2	o
Sharp Pk.	7 a.	30.11	52	93	W	1	r
Amoy	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	"	30.08	63	86	E	4	o
Taichu	"	30.08	55	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	"	30.22	53	78	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.16	60	71	N	2	o
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 13, 1921.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

January 13 to 19 1921.

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h m	feet	h m	feet
Thur.	13	0 54 a	4.6	m 6 22	1.5
		11 28 a	6.7	6 17	1.6
Fri.	14	1 19 a	4.7	m 6 57	1.8
				6 56 a	1.6
Sat.	15	m 0 6	4.7	m 7 31	2.2
		1 57 a	4.9	7 58 a	2.7
Sun.	16	m 0 57	5.6	m 8 5	2.5
		2 36 a	5.2	8 25 a	2.6
Mon.	17	m 2 4	5.9	m 8 43	2.8
		3 28 a	5.5	10 13 a	2.4
Tues	18	m 3 56	6.5	m 9 21	3.0
		4 24 a	6.1	11 56 a	2.9
Wed.	19	m 5 29	6.2	m 10 16	3.3
		5 22 a	6.6		

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.16	30.15
Temperature	63	60	65
Humidity	69	71	44
Direction of Wind	ESE	N	N
Force	2	2	2
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 12th—68
Lowest open air Temperature on the 13th—60

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory Jan. 13, 1921.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT TILL SUNDAY.

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

GOLDWYN PRESENTS PAULINE FREDERICK IN

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"SNUB" Comedy with Coronet Jazz British Gazette.

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ONE AND ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 3.

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S AT ONCE. PRICES $3, $2 and $1.

Manager: DUNCAN NEVEN.

CHEMICALS.

Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., Manchester, reported on December 1:—Chemicals.—Business during November has remained on the quiet side, having been little affected by the resumption of work at the collieries early in the month. Prices of most products have eased and consumers continue to buy only from hand to mouth. The export trade is handicapped by difficulties of finance and considerable trouble has been caused on this side by cancellation of orders from abroad. Very little business has been done in Sulphate of Copper, some stock has accumulated in makers' hands and the price is somewhat easier in sympathy with the metal. Green Copperas has moved steadily. Stocks of Acetic Acid and Acetates of Lime continue to be pressed for sale, and concessions are made in prices. Acetates of Soda and Lead are easier. Nitrate of Lead has ruled steady in spite of the weakness of Lead. Carbonate of Potash is lower in price with little demand. Montreal Potashes have been freely offered but buyers hold off. The enquiry for Yellow Prussiate of Potash is small in spite of lower values; Soda, however, remains steady and has moved better. Arsenic has latterly been offered more freely from the Continent but Cornish brands are still in short supply and command full rates. Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar are unchanged, but there is less inclination to realize stocks; Citric Acid, however, is still pressed for sale and price is again lower. Bichromates have only a limited market. Oxalic Acid is again lower; business is still confined to the Continental products, English makers holding firmly to their prices. Makers of Borax and Boracic Acid have been hampered by shortage of raw material. Prices of Phosphate of Soda have been reduced to meet foreign competition and English makers are now in a position to meet all requirements. The demand for Muriate of Ammonia and Salammoniac has fallen away somewhat. The spot demand for Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda and Ammonia Alkali has lessened but contracts are now being placed for 1921 consumption. Chlorates of Potash and Soda are easier for early delivery and prices for next year are not yet fixed. The demand for Tar products has fallen off considerably and prices generally are lower. Benzoles and Toluoles have been fairly steady, but values have an easing tendency. Solvent Naphtha continues quiet, consumers buying only their current needs. Creosote maintains its firm position owing to large quantities going into consumption as liquid fuel. Crude Carbolic Acid is very quiet and little offering. Resale parcels of Crystal Carbolic are offered freely to arrive from abroad and Cresylic Acid is also easier. The decline in Pitch has been more pronounced during the last few days, which is no doubt due to some extent to the fall in briquettes and to the strike in Belgium. Sulphate of Ammonia is without any material change, business remaining quiet.

Sundries.—Stocks of American Pearl Starch have been reduced and consumers have shewn more disposition to cover ahead at the lower prices offering. There is keen competition in Farina and prices have been again reduced, but little business has been passing. Trade in Dextrine has been well maintained and stocks are not large. A moderate trade is passing in Barytes with prices in buyers' favour. Turpentine has fluctuated during the month and finishes weak. Imported Soaps are easier with little doing.

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